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USSR Report

SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

No. 1, Jan-Feb-Mar 1980



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USSR REPORT

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No. 1, Jan-Feb-Mar 1980

Translation of the Russian-language journal SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA published quarterly in Moscow by the Institute of Sociological Research, USSR Academy of Sciences.

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SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

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[Text] The comprehensive approach to the solution of all economic, social, political and ideological problems, which was regarded as of paramount importance by the 25th CPSU Congress, was further developed in the subsequent organizational and ideological activity of the party, in the CPSU Central Committee decrees "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" and "On the Further Improvement of the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party and State Organs," in the joint decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the improvement of planning and the intensification of the influence of the economic mechanism on the increase of production efficiency and work quality, as well as in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Improvement of Work on Maintaining Law and Order and the Stepping Up of the Drive Against Offenses."

The goal of these historic documents is to raise ideological, political, educational and economic work to a new, higher level, to bring it in line with the requirements of the stage of mature socialism, to achieve a considerable increase of the efficiency of social production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the growth of labor productivity and the improvement of product quality and on this basis to ensure the further improvement of the socialist way of life and the development of the economy of the country and the culture of the Soviet people. In speaking about the ways and means of accomplishing this most important task, it is necessary to emphasize first of all the integral relationship and interconditionality of its main aspects.

Under present conditions, as never before, Lenin's principle of the unity of economic organizing and cultural educational activity is being actualized. Here, in raising national economic planning and management to a new, higher level, the party is relying on the achievements of ideological educational work and at the same time is creating the socio-economic conditions for the stepping up of the drive against crime and other antisocial manifestations and for the cardinal improvement of the entire matter of the communist education of the masses.

The implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decrees requires the further increase of the practical effectiveness of the scientific research of social processes, the quickest possible elimination of those shortcomings in the organization and planning of science, which still hinder the achievement of this goal. Especially great responsibility is being placed on the shoulders of scholars who are engaged in the elaboration of the problems of industrial sociology, training and education and the campaign against crime and immorality, as well as on plant sociologists who work directly at enterprises and in production associations.

The period of the formation of sociology as a science has been left behind. Today sociology is involved in the solution of the fundamental problems of the life of society, which determine the rate of our progress. Research in the field of historical materialism as the science of the general laws of the development of society and the general sociological theory of Marxism, as the methodology of the knowledge of social phenomena and the revolutionary transformation of the world is of particular importance for increasing the practical potential of sociology.

As the journal KOMMUNIST notes, in recent years the group of categories and concepts of historical materialism has increased considerably. "Considerable attention has been devoted to the study of the categories of needs, interests, motives, objectives, the social goal and value. Sociophilosophical research in the area of the theory of labor activity, especially socialist labor, its content, nature and role in the formation of the socialist type of personality, is of great theoretical and practical importance. Appreciable progress has been achieved in the study of the problem of man, the typology of personality and the theory of culture."¹ The problems of the laws of the functioning and development of society have been supplemented by the concept of the mechanism of their effect and use. The doctrine of the subjective factor of social progress has undergone earnest elaboration. A certain progress in such new important scientific trends as the sociology of science, the science of science and engineering psychology, in the solution of environmental protection problems and in the elaboration of methodological problems of the automation of production and control and others is also noted in the article. The range of research on the problems of the scientific management of society and the methodology of planning social development has been extended. The study of the problems of ethics, the moral relations of the mature socialist society, the social-humanistic orientation of science and the moral responsibility of scientists has been stepped up.² This research has promoted the enrichment of the methodological and methods arsenal of sociology and the increase of the reliability and specificity of its practical conclusions and recommendations. However, still far from all publications on general theoretical problems of sociology meet the increased demands of practice.

In many of these publications "the thoughtless repetition of long known theses without their theoretical development, without any connection with the concrete experience of history and science, life, the fear to boldly raise new questions, labored 'innovations' within the scholastic set of

concepts, the play with definitions, the replacement of the scientific analysis of problems and theoretical reasoning with quotation-mongering and illustrations still occur. All this is a manifestation of the scholastic theorizing which was sharply condemned at the 25th CPSU Congress."³ Of course, such theorizing does great harm both to the prestige of sociology and to its practical effectiveness. Especially as the meaning even of those theses, the veracity of which was proven long ago by life, is frequently distorted in scholastic passages.

The opinion exists that scholastic theorizing in sociology is in opposition to empiricism. In reality they are two aspects of a single phenomenon--the metaphysical nature of scientific thought, the inability of the researcher to combine dialectically the theoretical and empirical methods of scientific analysis and to observe the necessary proportions in the application of the main forms of comprehension of the truth: induction and deduction. In every individual sociological study, no matter on what scale and on what level it is conducted, the general theory should be given concrete expression and should promote the elaboration of a system of concepts which ensure the typification, grouping and analysis of the empirical material. Attempts to single out simply empirically the various social factors which influence the social process being studied, with the subsequent calculation of their correlations, for all the semblance of "scientificity" can lead at times, as practice shows, to erroneous conclusions.

Social communities and institutions, which are studied by historical materialism from the point of view of their place and role in social life, might become and are becoming the object of special scientific research as the problems connected with them are elaborated theoretically and factual material is accumulated. And although it is still not always possible to clearly delimit the new fields of sociological knowledge, which are taking shape, from certain aspects or others of the already established social sciences, for example, economic and legal sciences, there is no doubt that an intensive process of the development of sociology not only in depth, but also in breadth is taking place before our eyes. Therefore the task is not to establish rigid barriers between sociology and other sciences, but to create all the conditions for the development of new fields of sociology, which are aimed at the study of important problems indispensable to society and which rely on the theory, principles and methodology of historical materialism.

The most important thing is that "modern social development places in the forefront problems which are mainly of a complex nature and require the uniting of the efforts of the representatives of various social... sciences."⁴ In this connection the synthesizing, integrative role of Marxist-Leninist sociology is enhanced. This role is manifested first of all in the elaboration and refinement of the methodological principles used in the concrete sciences, in the overcoming of the discreteness in terminology and methods. Comprehensive research is of particular importance for sociology. The reasons for this are, first, gnoseological, which are connected with the fact that for serious philosophical conclusions it is not enough to

limit oneself to a knowledge of only individual facts, it is necessary to understand their intrinsic interdependence, the /trends of development/ /in boldface/; second, they are social, which are connected with the intensification of the interaction of economics, politics and ideology, science and technology, art and morality, objective and subjective factors in social life.

One of the most effective ways to overcome the shortcomings, which are characteristic of the present stage of development of sociological science, and to strengthen its ties with practice is the increase of the exactingness on the research being conducted and the development of criticism and self-criticism in scientific work. "The adherence to party principles and communist enthusiasm, which are combined with the objectivity and conscientiousness of criticism, are the most important condition of creative scientific work. The classical works of Marx, Engels and Lenin give lofty examples of such criticism."⁵ It is the party, scientific and moral duty of sociological personnel to follow these examples.

The systematic increase of the effectiveness and quality of research is the main condition of the effectiveness of sociological science in the fulfillment of its lofty mission--to promote in every possible way the implementation of the historic decrees of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of economic organizing and ideological work.

The enhancement of the role of the state plan as the main tool of the implementation of the socio-economic policy of the party occupies the most important place among the measures to improve the economic mechanism, which were stipulated by the party and the government. The five-year plan remains the main form of planning of the economic and social development of the country and the organization of all economic activity. It will be based on long-term comprehensive socio-economic scientific and technical programs and will be compiled on the basis of scientifically sound norms and standards according to the types of jobs, the expenditures of labor, raw materials, fuel and energy, productive capital and unit capital investments.

Much attention in the decree on questions of improving the economic mechanism is devoted to the social aspects of planning. This ensues directly from the principle set down in the USSR Constitution that state plans are plans of economic and social development. A consolidated section on an entire set of measures in the social field is called for in the state plans of economic and social development of the USSR, the union and autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, cities and rayons, as well as of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations. Measures on the improvement of working conditions, the increase of the qualifications and occupational skills of workers, the improvement of the housing, cultural and everyday conditions of life, medical service and other measures, which should be linked with the assignments on the development of production and capital construction, belong here. The indicators on labor and among them such an important indicator as the reduction of the use of manual labor are especially singled out.

The proper conclusions follow from the fact that our plans are at the same time plans of economic and social development. The practice of drafting social plans regardless of the economic plans and economic plans apart from the social plans, which still frequently occurs, reflects the past of planning, not only has serious organizational deficiencies, which to a considerable extent decrease the effectiveness of development programs, but in principle is also incorrect due to the artificial separation of the anticipated results of each measure. As M. A. Suslov noted at the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers, "wherever economic personnel do not take into account the educational consequences of their activity, the creative initiative of the masses is also not completely revealed, conscious discipline gives way of formal discipline, the proper moral and psychological climate in the collective does not arise, in the end the production results also suffer."⁶

Any measure, regardless of which of the narrow goal programs within which it is implemented, ensures the achievement of a certain impact simultaneously in several directions. Thus, the introduction of more advanced equipment and technology ensures, as a rule, not only an increase of the capacities of some production section, but also an increase of labor productivity, better product quality, changes the working conditions and pay, presumes the greater skill of the workers and so forth. The increase of the general educational level of workers turns not only promotes the increase of their labor and social activity, but also entails the better utilization of modern equipment, the increase of the number of rationalization proposals and the decrease of wastage in production. The proper organization of relaxation, the improvement of the health and the physical training of workers reduce the tiredness in the labor process, reduce the number and duration of illnesses and thereby promote an increase of production efficiency and an improvement of the structure and breakdown of working time.

These examples objectively attest to the integral unity of all the social, economic, organizational and technical measures being implemented at enterprises and, consequently, to the need to combine them all into a single comprehensive plan of economic and social development. At the same time the state of the elaboration of the theoretical, methodological, methods and organizational problems of coordinating the social, economic, technical and organizational sections of the plans still does not meet the present requirements of science and practice, which, to be sure, affects the quality of planning.

The party and the government consider the further strengthening of the interrelationship of sectorial and territorial planning to be an important direction of the increase of the efficiency of social production. Only with the proportionate coordinated development of the various sectors of a given region (republic, kray, oblast) is it possible to achieve the rational use of manpower, material and financial resources and to attain a real balance for the national economy as a whole.

In this connection sociological science is faced with the practical task of developing a system of comprehensive indicators for evaluating the level of social development of the production collective, which is coordinated with the indicators that are used in compiling the plans of the economic and social development of territorial, sectorial and territorial-sectorial production complexes. By means of such indicators it will be possible to compare different production collectives with each other and to determine their place in the sectorial and regional structure both according to a uniform criterion and from the point of view of the individual directions of social development, which in turn will facilitate the pursuit of a uniform social policy and will make it possible to use manpower, material and financial resources more rationally.

The goal programs of the development of individual regions, and first of all in the eastern part of the country, are the most important component of the State long-range plans of economic and social development. "The importance of Siberia and the Far East in the development of the state," it was noted in the report of A. P. Kirilenko at the solemn meeting devoted to the 62d anniversary of Great October, "will increase even more with the completion of the construction of the Baykal-Amur Main Rail Line, which will make it possible in addition to commit new natural resources to economic circulation, will cause the emergence of cities and industrial centers and will transform this vast region of Soviet land."⁷

The development of new territories, the creation of new territorial production complexes and the construction of new cities always involve the solution of a number of complicated social problems, such as the problems of the formation of the collective, the turnover of personnel, cultural, social and personal service and so on. How should they be solved in the regions of development? How does the development of new territorial communities of people take place? What promotes and what impedes this process? Sociology should practice answer all these and similar questions.

The decisions of the party and the government provide for the further increase of the involvement of workers in production management, particularly in the drafting of the five-year and annual plans. The compiling of the annual plan will begin "from below"--from the production associations (enterprises). Here, on the basis of the development of socialist competition and the use of internal economic reserves, counterplans will be drafted which exceed the assignments set for the corresponding year, on the basis of the assignment for the five-year plan. In this connection the rights and opportunities of labor collectives in the planning and organization of production are extended substantially, more favorable conditions are created for the active participation of the workers in management and the further development of their initiative and independence.

The party is directing the attention of Soviet sociologists to the more thorough study of the problems of the participation of workers in management. Unfortunately, in life there are still quite a number of examples of the formal involvement of workers in the solution of problems of importance

for enterprises, when the activity of a narrow group of specialists is passed off as the creative work of the general public; life shows that the appearance of new public organizations does not always lead to a qualitative increase of the participation of workers in management, that the increase of the proportion of workers in public organs is often artificial and in itself does not attest to the level of their activeness. Scientists are faced with the task of elaborating sociological methods of evaluating the participation of workers in production management, by means of which it would be possible to determine its real level and the specific possibilities in the matter of increasing the efficiency and quality of social production.

The influence of the economic mechanism on the social activeness of the workers shows up first of all through the system of plan indicators. The need to improve the entire system of indicators, which are the basis for the evaluation of the activity of ministries, associations and enterprises, and first of all the efficiency and quality of their work, was indicated at the 25th CPSU Congress.⁶ The main drawback of the system of indicators now being used is that in some cases it created a discrepancy between the interests of society and of the given labor collective. The measures stipulated by the party and the government are called upon to preclude the possibility of the appearance of such discrepancies by means of the introduction of a new system of plan indicators and the development of cost accounting with the economic levers and stimuli, which are inherent in it. The evaluation of the results of the economic activity of production associations and enterprises will be made subject to the fulfillment of the plans of deliveries of products according to the products list and on time in conformity with concluded contracts (orders), the increase of labor productivity, the improvement of product quality and the increase of the profit. Two of the mentioned indicators (the fulfillment of the plans of the deliveries of products to customers and the quality of items) characterize the degree of satisfaction of demands and two (labor productivity and the profit) characterize the efficiency of the use of resources.

An enormous role is assigned to the indicator of labor productivity, which now will be calculated not on an item-by-item basis, as before, but according to the net production (the standard production). The net production is the newly created value, the end result of the labor expended by the given collective. When calculating the net product there are excluded from the gross product, which is specified in wholesale prices, all the material expenditures on its production--the cost of the used raw materials, the materials, fuel and power, the depreciation of the fixed capital. This makes it possible to "clear" the end results of the influence of the labor of others, eliminates the interest of enterprises in increasing the materials-output ratio of production, increases the interest in reducing the labor-output ratio of items and eliminates the contradiction which now occurs in determining the labor productivity, when, as a result, for example, of the gradual replacement of cast parts with runner welded parts an imaginary decline of labor productivity occurs. What is advantageous in society also becomes advantageous to the collective of the enterprise.

The importance of the profit as a generalizing expression of the results of the economic and financial activity of the enterprise is increasing substantially in the system of indicators of the evaluation of the work of the collective. "New here," as A. N. Kopylov points out, "is the gradual changeover to the distribution of the profit according to the standards which are set in the five-year plan with a distribution by years."⁹

What is the point of such a distribution of the profit? As is known, the basic principle of cost accounting is the timely recovery of the expenditures on the production of products. When selling its goods at set prices, the enterprise should cover the current expenses and obtain a profit, which is used, on the one hand, for meeting the demand of the entire society and, on the other, for the further development of production itself and the stimulation of collectives for conscientious labor. It is envisaged that the profit obtained by the enterprise will be divided according to stable long-term standards into three shares: one of them is for society, another is for the development of production at the given enterprise and the third is for giving an incentive to the collective. The share of the profit, which remains at the disposal of the enterprise, is known beforehand (the stable standard), and therefore, when increasing the profit, the enterprise increases not only the payments to the budget, but also the absolute amount of the assets which it can use for giving incentives to the workers and improving their living and everyday conditions.

Sociological science should not remain aloof of the analysis of the influence of new economic indicators and the new procedure of distributing the profit on the labor activeness of the workers of enterprises and the moral and psychological atmosphere in the collectives.

Sociologists are devoting much attention to the study of the systems of material and moral stimulation, which are in use at enterprises. Studies clearly show that their effectiveness directly depends on the extent to which the reasons for the labor activity of a person, the demands and interests of different groups of workers are taken into account when organizing stimulation. Unfortunately, the conclusions of scientists do not always find their way into practice. This is connected both with the weakness of the sociological services of enterprises and with the fact that the economic services, the workers of which still distrust the recommendations of sociologists, deal with the questions of organizing stimulation at enterprises. Meanwhile, experience shows that an effective system of stimulation cannot be set up without consideration of the sociological and sociopsychological factors. Intuition, by which economists are sometimes guided when solving these questions, in this case is a poor helper.

At present the rights of associations and enterprises in the stimulation of workers are being extended considerably. They have been granted the opportunity by means of the saving on the wage fund, which was obtained as against the established standard, to pay increments to the wage rates of workers for the combining of occupations and the performance of the established amount of work with fewer workers. For the purposes of encouraging

workers who have displayed initiative in the introduction of technically sound norms and their timely revision, provision is made for the payment to them of a one-time lump award by means of the saving obtained as a result of the revision of the norms. In this connection the role of sociological research in determining the most effective forms of stimulation is increasing more and more.

The many years of experience of the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant, the Kirov Plant, the Kaluga Turbine Plant and a number of other enterprises showed the advantages of the brigade form of labor organization. During the 11th Five-Year Plan this form should become the main one. The collectives (councils) of production brigades are granted the right within the limit of the standards and assets established for them to determine the amounts of the bonuses and wages, which are paid for the results of the work of the entire collective of the brigade, with allowance made for the real contribution of each person to the overall results of the work. They can recommend brigade members for the establishment of increments and supplementary payments for occupational skill and the combining of occupations, can recommend that the administration and the trade union organization change in conformity with regulations the category of a worker with allowance made for the quality of his work, can determine the winners of the socialist competition within the brigade and the amounts of their incentives and can nominate candidates for material and moral incentives according to the results of the intraplant socialist competition.

The recommendations drawn up on the basis of sociological research can play an important role in the matter of creating brigades with pay according to the end results. The analysis of the corresponding experience of the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant, the Kirov Plant and the L'vov Elektron Production Association showed, in particular, that sociopsychological factors have a great influence on the effectiveness of the brigade form of labor organization. The changeover to the brigade form of labor organization requires the overcoming of the psychological barrier caused by the long-standing custom of both the workers and the administration of doing individual piecework. It is very important here to observe democratic principles when forming brigades: the voluntary nature of the enrollment of workers in brigades, the independent nomination for brigade leader and the choice of the form of the distribution of wages. The failure to observe these principles leads to the appearance of friction within the brigades and even to their breakdown.

The fulfillment of the tasks set by the party on improving the economic mechanism is impossible without the thorough study of the social processes taking place in the labor collectives. In this connection the role and importance of the sociological service at industrial enterprises and in associations are increasing. At present the effectiveness of these services is still small, both owing to their small number and due to the lack of solution of many important questions, which are connected with the determination of the place and status of the sociological service in the structure of the industrial enterprise, its role in the scientific management of production, its interaction with other functional services and so on.

The quality of a large number of studies being conducted by plant sociologists still does not satisfy economic managers, especially as such studies often last seven to eight months each. This arouses a skeptical attitude toward the work of the sociologist and belittles his role in the life of the collective. Obviously, only if the studies are carried out efficiently and yield a distinct impact, can the sociological service at the enterprise aspire to recognition and development. In order to achieve this, it is necessary first of all to solve two problems.

The first problem is connected with the need to provide the plant sociologist with a set of standard programs and methods, which would afford him an opportunity to quickly and skillfully conduct studies and elaborate the corresponding recommendations on the management of social processes at the enterprise. Now it is already possible with complete certainty to outline a group of problems which the plant sociologist has to solve: the problems of the stabilization of personnel and the tightening up of labor discipline, the attitude toward labor and satisfaction with work, the regulation of the moral and psychological climate in the primary production collectives, the stimulation of labor and the improvement of the organization of socialist competition, the effectiveness of cultural and educational work and a number of others. The elaboration of standard programs and methods of research on such themes at present is not especially difficult. Here it depends, apparently, on the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which should better organize this work and carry it out to the end.

The second problem is connected with the vocational training of sociologists. In many cases the low skill of the people holding the positions of sociologists at enterprises seriously affects the reliability of the studies being conducted by them and the recommendations being drawn up on their basis. Meanwhile, the questions of increasing the occupational level of plant sociologists remain unsolved, just as does the problem of their training at higher educational institutions.

A thorough substantiation of the enormous importance, which social, human and psychological factors, the conscientiousness of the workers, the culture of their interrelations and the entire atmosphere of the labor and vital activity of the collective have in modern production, is given in the CPSU Central Committee decrees. Sociological science is called upon not only to identify the losses, which our society bears due to the lack of discipline, the turnover of personnel and the inability to fully utilize the enormous advantages of the socialist system of management, but also to enrich the advanced know-how in this most important area of the struggle for communism. Sociological research is impossible without well-considered and prepared experiments. So far such experiments have frequently been conducted without the participation of sociologists and social psychologists; this, of course, increases the degree of risk that an innovation will not live up to the expectations connected with it. And even in the case of the success of an experiment it may remain a local phenomenon and not be spread in due time to other enterprises, without the identification of the conditions under which such dissemination will yield the maximum impact.

It is well known that in production management, in the organization of socialist competition, in the struggle against antisocial phenomena and in educational and ideological work there are still many cases of formalism and a company mentality, and they are not always caused only by the lack of conscientiousness or competence. Often formalism is the objective consequence of the inadequate study of the question, how will an innovation, which yielded good results at one enterprise, "behave" under the specific conditions of another one. Therefore, the elimination of formalism and a company mentality to a considerable extent depends on the scientific soundness not only of the personnel policy, but also of each administrative decision, on its consideration not only of the purely production consequences, but also of the moral and psychological consequences.

Sociological studies of the influence, on the one hand, of economic organizing work on the solution of ideological problems and, on the other, of the preventive and educational activity of labor collectives on production efficiency and quality should occupy an especially important place in light of the CPSU Central Committee decrees. Studies of this kind in turn require the careful elaboration of a system of indicators of the effectiveness and quality of both labor and education. At present the effectiveness of propaganda and ideological work as a whole is measured and evaluated primarily by one measure: the number (of "measures," students, participants in amateur activity, broadcasts), number of copies (of printed publications, copies of films) and so on. Here even the quantitative indicators often appear in the reports in shortened form. Thus, for example, when speaking about the number of copies of brochures, usually it is not indicated, what portion of this number of copies has been bought up, and what portion has gone for waste paper, being information on the number of people who engaged in a sport during some year, the attention of superior organizations is far from always concentrated on what portion of this number went to stadiums and sports halls regularly, and what portion only took part in the annual mass cross country race. As a result it is often necessary to note a contradiction between the impressive quantitative indicators and the very modest results of the performed work, that is, in the end the low effectiveness of the expenditures of working time, efforts, equipment, scarce paper and other valuables.

The elaboration of a system of indicators, which would measure ideological and educational work in a unit of its quantitative and qualitative characteristics, is one of the most complicated tasks facing modern Marxist-Leninist sociology, the main sociological institute of the country and the Soviet Sociological Association. Its solution must not be delayed, for scientifically sound indicators of the effectiveness of education are a necessary condition of a business-like, party approach to the implementation of the measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee decrees: for the eradication of antisocial phenomena, the tightening up of law and order and the improvement of economic organizing activity, the economic progress of the country now depend more and more on the effectiveness of educational work.

The objective possibilities of nature socialism in literally all spheres of the vital activity of society, from the protection and multiplication of natural resources to the development of the human personality and the formation of the young generation, are inexhaustible, truly unlimited. But these possibilities cannot be transformed into reality by themselves without the conscientious labor activity of the people, without clear, well-founded scientific recommendations concerning what should be done and how it should be done in each specific situation, when one of a large number of alternatives must be chosen and the most effective means of implementing the correct decision must be sought.

The party is constantly reminding us of the enormous potential of scientific research in the building of socialism and communism. And the greater the research potential science accumulates, the greater the responsibility of scientists is for the maximum utilization of this potential at the level of not only the entire society, but also each region, city, enterprise and labor collective.

As is noted in the report of M. A. Suslov at the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers, "life and social practice do not stand still. They are making greater demands on Marxist-Leninist theory and are raising new tasks before it. And the social sciences should not lag behind life. The effectiveness of research can and should be considerably increased."¹⁰

FOOTNOTES

1. "On the Status and Directions of Philosophical Research," KOMMUNIST, No 15, 1979, p 70.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid., p 76.
4. Ibid., p 77.
5. Ibid.
6. M. A. Suslov, "A Matter of the Entire Party," KOMMUNIST, No 15, 1979, p 34.
7. A. P. Kirilenko, "The Banner of October Is the Banner of Peace and Creation," PRAVDA, 7 November 1979.
8. See "Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1976, p 60.
9. A. N. Kosygin, "An Important Stage of the Improvement of the Planned Management of the Economy," KOMMUNIST, No 12, 1979, p 26.
10. M. A. Suslov, "A Matter of the Entire Party," p 29.

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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF STUDYING ECONOMIC ORGANIZING AND IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY

URGENT PROBLEMS OF THE MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL PROCESSES AT AN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE

Moscow SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA in Russian No 1, 1980 pp 13-20

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Nina Vladimirovna Andreyenkova, director of the Group of Social Problems of the Production Collective of the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] The close interrelationship of the economic and social problems facing the national economy is indicated in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Improvement of Planning and the Intensification of the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on the Increase in Production Efficiency and Work quality. The role and importance of sociological research in the matter of improving planning and management are increasing accordingly.

The experience of drafting the comprehensive plans of economic and social development of the collectives of enterprises showed the great effectiveness of taking into account the social tasks and social consequences of certain organizational and technical innovations or others. At present comprehensive five-year plans of technical, economic and social development are being compiled at practically every industrial enterprise. The social planning councils of enterprises and organizations and numerous sociological groups and laboratories are engaged in drafting them. Some experience has been gained, but there are also unsolved problems.

The lack of a scientifically sound forecast and the tradition of planning from what has been achieved, without the establishment of the priority of the tasks facing each collective, have an effect. Some reporting indicators, such as the general educational level of the workers or their occupational skills, are automatically increased annually by a certain percent with respect to the base year, others are reduced (the personnel turnover, the number of violations of labor discipline) without regard to the real requirements of production and the possibilities of the given collective.

The optimization of the development of the labor collective requires the consideration and interconnection of the entire set of problems facing the enterprise. Unfortunately, in practice only some aspects of this development are forecast and planned. In order to improve planning in every labor

collective it is necessary to ensure the organizational unity of the planning organs. At present one part of the comprehensive plan of economic and social development--the technical, industrial and financial plan--is drafted by the planning division, the other--the plan of social development--is drafted by the public social planning councils or on an economic contractual basis by sociological laboratories which have no direct relationship to the given enterprise. It is clear that with such a procedure both the consideration of the specific nature of the collective and the scientifically sound setting of the goals and tasks of its social development are out of the question.

In our opinion, the compilation of the comprehensive plan of economic and social development should be carried out in one subdivision--the planning division. The combining of the data submitted by all the subdivisions of the enterprise into a single comprehensive plan should be done by sociologically competent specialists--the planners.

The sociological service along with other subdivisions of the enterprise should ensure the elaboration of the main directions of the social policy of the management of the labor collective and the setting of the long-range goals, should develop indicators, which would evaluate the development of the collective as a whole and on the basis of which it would be possible to set specific tasks for the labor and wages division, the personnel division and other functional services of the enterprise, should monitor their fulfillment and evaluate the end socio-economic impact of each measure. For example, basing themselves on the evaluation of the demographic structure of the collective of the enterprise (as well as on the general indicators of the provision with personnel, the turnover and so on), they should introduce in the reporting of the personnel division indicators which would ensure the long-range development of the collective (the recruitment primarily of young people with the overall aging of the collective, the attraction of other family members of the workers of the enterprise under the conditions of the acuteness of the housing problem). Accordingly, each subdivision will ensure the solution of the overall task, relying on those indicators for which they give a direct account. For example, if primarily young people, who make greater demands on the content of labor, are being recruited, the technical services need to solve a certain group of problems which are connected with the reduction of the number of workplaces not meeting the increased demands; the labor and wages division needs to elaborate a system of stimulation with allowance made for the peculiarities of the given social group, the division for the improvement of the skills of personnel needs to ensure the occupational advancement of young people. It is necessary to enhance the role of the economic levers available at the enterprise.

Such are the practical steps on improving economic and social planning, which, in our opinion, it is necessary to undertake in order to fulfill the tasks set by the party and the government. The solution of theoretical and methods questions connected with social planning also requires much attention: the further development and substantiation of the indicators of the

plan of the economic and social development of the collective, their comparability when estimating the level of social development of the collective, the elaboration of standard methods of studying the most urgent social problems of the production collective--the style and methods of management, the sociopsychological climate of the collective, the turnover of personnel, the adaptation of young workers, the effectiveness of the system of material and moral stimulation and a number of others. Methods of this nature could considerably facilitate the work of plant sociologists, who are forced at present not only to solve problems of an applied nature, but also to deal with the approval of the set of tools, the evaluation of reliability and so forth, as well as to increase the qualitative level of the sociological research being conducted by them.

I would especially like to dwell on the sociological surveys of all the workers of the enterprise, which are conducted during the drafting of the plans of social development. The results of these surveys, which are aimed at the gathering of additional information, can be used when compiling the social certificate of the collective, which is an important basic document when selecting the main directions of its social development, setting the immediate and long-range goals and forecasting its development. However, it is impossible to regard such a survey as a study which is all-encompassing in its content and in practice unproblematic, in which data on everything are gathered: on the attitude toward labor, on daily life, on free time. The study of the most important problems for the given collective can also be carried out during the period of the drafting of the plan of social development and can be planned for the future.

It should be emphasized that the sociological survey is an important channel for the identification of the public opinion of the collective as a whole and of each worker individually. Not every person, owing to his psychological traits and objective circumstances, is able to speak at a meeting, to approach the management with a suggestion, but there has never been a case when any of the workers of the enterprises, at which we have happened to make a study, has refused to answer the questions of a questionnaire, if he sees their practical importance. Here the problem of the anonymity of the respondent arises only in some cases--during the sociometric study of the interrelations in the collective and the relations with an immediate supervisor. The activeness of the respondents is displayed in a large number of suggestions, with which the standard forms of the questionnaire surveys are usually supplemented, in the aspiration to become acquainted with the overall results and to see practical steps on the introduction of recommendations which have been prepared on the basis of the study.

The involvement of workers in the elaboration of the main directions of the long-range development of the collective and the discussion of the plan of economic and social development also are conducive to the increase of the creative and social activeness of the workers and to the development of democratic principles in production management. The results of a number of studies, which were conducted by the Group of Social Problems of the

Production Collective of the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, attest that the extensive involvement of the members of the labor collective in management not only promotes the information of the workers and the increase of their creative activeness, but also has an influence on the creation of a beneficial moral and psychological climate in the collective, the increase of mutual demandingness and the increase of the prestige of management.

The stability of the answers of the respondents, which was established during a panel study conducted three years later in the same collectives, attests both to the high level of reliability of the obtained information and to the existence of untapped potentials in the development of democratic principles in the management of the socialist labor collective.

The opinion of the workers about their participation in management was revealed in the surveys conducted at the Trekhgornaya manufaktura Combine and at the Pilot Plant of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Natural Gas. As the results of the study showed, about half of those surveyed believe that "the more actively the workers participate in management, the better the matter will proceed," more than 40 percent think that "our participation in management can improve the work of the enterprise," and only 15 percent of the respondents at the Trekhgornaya manufaktura Combine and 3.3 percent of the workers of the Pilot Plant of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Natural Gas are of the opinion that "management is a matter of the administration, and the workers should not interfere with it."

These answers attest that participation in management for the Soviet worker is in itself an important value, and this value is a socially recognized norm. Participation in management for the worker is not only a means of influencing the end result of his own work, a search for the optimum means and reserves for increasing labor productivity and fulfilling the production tasks facing the collective, but also a means of meeting his own needs for a plan of achieving creative, social activeness.

The management staff, especially at large enterprises, where it is not possible for every worker to make at a general meeting his own suggestions concerning innovations in organization, the wage system and so forth, needs timely and reliable information on the social processes taking place in the collectives, on the evaluation by the members of the production collective

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1. The studies were conducted in 1975-1979 at a number of enterprises of the textile industry (the Trekhgornaya manufaktura Combine, the Silk-Weaving Factory imeni 1-go Maya, the Bolshevskiy Spinning Factory, the Shakhtinsk Cotton Combine), at the Pilot Plant of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Natural Gas, the Kama Association for Heavy Truck Production (KamAZ), Construction Administration No 211 and Construction Administration No 212 of Mospromstroy Trust No 24. The total size of the sampled population was 4,322 people.

of the main management decisions, which are made on the level of the general board of directors or the board of directors of the plant.

Table 1

Distribution of Answers of KamAZ Workers to the Question: "What Steps, in Our Opinion, Is It Necessary to Take to Improve the Interrelations in the Collective?"

Suggestions on improving the interrelations in the collective	Respondents, percent*
Grant workers an opportunity to participate more fully in solving all questions in the collective	55.8
Implement measures more frequently on the simultaneous relaxation of workers and the members of their families	47.3
Recommend to managers to show greater attention and sensitivity in relations in subordinates	46.4
Increase the demands on undisciplined workers	19.7
Hold conferences (meetings) more often with the discussion of production and public affairs	18.8
Take steps to eliminate cases of suppression of criticism	15.0

*The total of the percentages is more than 100, since the respondents could make several suggestions in the order of their importance.

Table 2

Distribution of the Evaluations of the Solidarity of the Collective, Which Were Given by KamAZ Workers (1979), Depending on Their Influence on the Solution of General Problems of the Brigade (Section), Percent

"To what extent does your opinion influence the solution of general matters in the brigade?"	Evaluation of solidarity of collective			Hard to answer
	united, harmonious	Harmonious in general, but not always	More disunited, each for himself	
Influences considerably	37.3	50.8	10.2	1.7
Generally influences	21.8	65.3	10.9	2.0
Has little influence	8.4	64.0	23.4	4.2
Has no influence at all	9.4	46.3	38.1	6.2
Hard to answer	20.3	54.7	12.7	12.3

During the sociological studies conducted by us at KamAZ in 1976 and 1979, 90 percent of those surveyed expressed the wish in one form or another to participate in management. Moreover, they believe that their opportunities in this respect are being taken inadequate advantage of. Their suggestions on the improvement of the production technology and working conditions and

on the improvement of the wage system and labor organization attest to the great interest of the workers in increasing production efficiency, the productivity and quality of labor, as well as to the ability of the skilled workers to correctly assess the created situation and to propose a method of solving arising problems. Here the inability or reluctance of management to take advantage of the advice of the members of the labor collective has an extremely negative effect on the moral and psychological climate and is one of the reasons that workers leave the enterprise. One of the main wishes of the workers is for the administration and the public organizations of the association to better study and utilize the opinion of the rank and file workers when making management decisions on especially important questions.

At present there are quite a large number of forms of the involvement of workers in management: they include permanent production conferences, public bureaus of economic analysis, councils of foremen, organs of the People's Control and posts of the Komsomol Projector. It is necessary to improve the activity of these organs of self-management and to involve them in the solution of problems which have an influence on the development of the entire enterprise. In this respect the experience of the councils of production brigades, which has been gained at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant imeni 50-letiya SSSR, is very valuable. The council is empowered by the general meeting of the brigade to act on behalf of the entire collective when solving problems of material and moral stimulation and evaluating the labor and social activeness of each worker. Having appeared for the first time at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant in 1975, the councils of brigades have shown themselves to be an effective form of collective self-management of the primary production collective.

A survey conducted by the sociologists of the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant revealed a positive rating of the work of the councils of brigades both on the part of the foremen and on the part of the workers. In the opinion of the foremen, with the creation of the councils of brigades the technological and labor discipline improved, the standards of production and the production and social activeness of the brigade members rose and the demandingness on each other increased. In the opinion of the workers, this form of self-management broadened their participation in the solution of most problems.²

It is necessary to note that the attempts to improve the sociopsychological climate in the collective and to increase the effectiveness of its production activity by means of the simple combination of the formal and informal structure of the collective (the informal leader was appointed brigade leader) did not lead to success, since this organizational decision did not

2. See V. S. Levin, "Features of the Formation of a Stable Production Collective Under the Conditions of Large-Scale Mass Flow Line Production," "Formirovaniye i razvitiye proizvodstvennogo kollektiva" /The Formation and Development of the Production Collective/, Moscow, 1978, pp 30-31.

stimulate the development of collective principles in management, and the new brigade leader often became just like the former one, who did not enjoy prestige in the collective, inasmuch as the personality traits, which enabled him to be the informal leader, did not always conform to the demands made on the official leader.

In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On the Improvement of Planning and the Intensification of the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on the Increase of Production Efficiency and Work Quality," it is suggested to ministries, departments and associations that they elaborate and implement measures on the extensive development of the brigade form of the organization and stimulation of labor. It is emphasized in it that during the 11th Five-Year Plan this form should become the main form. The collectives (councils) of production brigades have been granted the right within the limits of the set standards and assets to determine the amounts of the bonuses and wages, which are paid with allowance made for the real contribution of each member of the brigade to the overall results of the work; to recommend brigade members for the establishment of increments and supplementary payments for occupational skill and the combining of occupations; to recommend that the administration and the trade union organization change the category of a worker with allowance made for the quality of his work; to determine the winners of the socialist competition within the brigade and the amounts of their incentives; to nominate from among the brigade members candidates for material and moral incentives according to the results of the intraplant socialist competition.

The system of economic stimulation can both promote and hinder the unification of all the members of the collective for the achievement of the most important goals. In the brigades which have been organized according to the principle of work on a general order, the workers indicate the great solidarity of the collective and better production indicators. This form of labor organization is unquestionably progressive, but it is necessary to take into account the existing limitations of a technological (it is not possible to use it everywhere) and a social management nature (far from all problems are solved on the level of the primary production collectives).

When solving the problem of introducing the brigade contract it is necessary to take into account not only organizational and economic factors, but also sociopsychological factors: the interrelations between the members of the collective, the style of management, the relations between the workers and the brigade leader (the foreman of the section), which can be detected during sociological studies.

The form of work on a general order is a unique catalyst of intracollective processes, which is capable of intensifying favorable trends (uniting the collective, increasing the demandingness on each worker, the responsibility for the assigned matter, the social and labor activeness of the members of the collective) and at the same time is capable of aggravating the existing tension in the relations between the manager and subordinates and so forth.

Table 3

Influence on the Relations in the Collective of the Organization of
Work on a General Order, Percent

Brigade	"How did relations in the brigade change after the introduction of the form of work on a general order?"				
	Relations became more friendly, cordial	Relations became more business-like, demanding	Relations did not change	Relations became tense, strained	Relations worsened, became conflicting
First	5.9	47.1	--	--	--
Second	18.2	27.3	--	--	--
Third	--	41.2	35.3	17.6	5.9
Fourth	--	30.0	10.0	--	--
Fifth	8.3	50.0	16.7	16.7	8.3
Average	6.2	41.5	13.8	7.7	3.1

Table 4

Influence of the General Order on Mutual Assistance and Responsibility
for the Overall Results of Labor

Brigade	"Does the form of work on a general order increase mutual assistance, does it cultivate responsibility for the overall result of the work of the brigade?"		
	Yes	No	Hard to answer
First	76.5	5.9	17.6
Second	81.8	9.1	9.1
Third	70.6	29.4	--
Fourth	58.3	16.7	25.0
Fifth	80.0	10.0	10.0
Average	73.8	15.4	10.8

A study, which was conducted in 1979 in two construction administrations of Mospromstroy Trust No 24, showed that it is not always possible to expect an increase of the solidarity of the collective and an improvement of the sociopsychological climate immediately after the introduction of the new form of wages. In the brigades, in which mutual demandingness in the case of individual pay is not high enough, in which there are considerable omissions in the organization of labor, when introducing the brigade contract the subjective evaluation of the solidarity of the collective at first even decreases and favorable results are achieved only after the coordination of the mutual demands and expectations.

At the same time both the brigade leaders and the workers note a substantial positive influence of the brigade contract on the increase of mutual

assistance and responsibility and on the improvement of the results of the work of the collective.

The obtained data attest that the members of the collective as a whole give a high rating to both the economic and the educational impact of the organization of work on a general order.

Table 3

Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Organization of Work
on a General Order, Percent*

Brigade	Opinion concerning the organization of work on a general order					
	Interests workers in increasing labor productivity, cultivates a sense of responsibility	Only imposes additional duties	Beneficial not for all workers of the brigade	Designed only for increasing productivity, but makes relations in the collective more tense	Promotes an increase of mutual responsibility, but the material benefit from it for the worker is small	Makes it possible to earn, but its educational role is small
First	76.5	--	5.9	--	11.8	5.9
Second	27.3	--	18.2	--	9.1	9.1
Third	41.2	11.8	41.2	29.4	17.6	11.8
Fourth	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	8.3	--
Fifth	30.0	10.0	50.0	--	--	--
Average	46.2	7.7	26.2	10.8	10.8	6.2

*The total of the percentages is more than 100, since the respondents could give several answers in the order of their importance.

A search for diverse flexible forms of material and moral stimulation and their proper combination is necessary, since wages and the amount of the bonus are of not only financial importance, but also importance with respect to prestige, which is connected with the evaluation of the labor contribution of the member of the collective. The fair distribution of wages and bonuses has an important educational influence. On this level material stimulation with allowance made for the coefficient of labor participation, which makes it possible to redistribute a portion of the brigadewide reward in conformity with the labor contribution of each member of the primary production collective, is effective. The coefficient of labor participation, which is determined by the council of the brigade, in addition to the

evaluation of the real contribution of each member to the overall result of the work is of significant moral importance, being a stimulus of the development of the labor activeness of the workers.

Thus, the consistent realization of the principle of common interest in the end results of the activity of the collective makes it possible to achieve the greatest economic impact, cultivates among the workers the sense of being the master of production and has an influence on the solidarity and stability of the labor collective.

The study of the causes of the turnover of personnel and the elaboration of measures on the stabilization of the collective are the main tasks of the sociologists and personnel services of enterprises. However, studies of this type at present, in our opinion, are ineffective, since the causes of the turnover are examined not at the moment of their origination, but at the final stage, when notice was already given, while the study of the causes which prompted the worker to give notice should begin much earlier, with the first days of his labor activity at the given enterprise.

The general evaluation of the satisfaction of the worker with the content and conditions of work, wages, interrelations in the collective and relations with the immediate supervisor makes it possible to identify and prevent the potential turnover. Such work is being performed by the sociologists of the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant, where owing to the introduction of a system of occupational promotion the questions of stabilizing the collective under the conditions of mass flow line production are being solved in principle; by the sociologists of KamAZ, who are developing a system of the adaptation of personnel; by the sociologists of the Kirov Plant, where recommendations on the intraplant movement of personnel, which averts the departure of a worker from the enterprise, are being introduced. The experience of the comprehensive approach to the solution of the personnel problem in the city of Tol'yatti also merits attention. It is obvious that under the conditions of a multi-industry city it is impossible to solve the problem of providing a regular labor force by the forces of the enterprise alone. Only a system of measures on the scale of an industrial region can ensure the efficient use of manpower resources.

Two circumstances are impeding the extensive use of the results of sociological studies in management practice: the shortage of skilled staffs of sociologists and the low level of sociological knowledge of management workers. Often the positions of engineer-sociologists are held by casual people, who do not have the necessary occupational knowledge and experience, while the inadequate sociological training of managers does not enable them to direct the attention of sociologists to the study of cardinal problems and to use in management practice the results of the studies which have been conducted. Not only plant sociologists, but also scientists, who are conducting research at industrial enterprises of the country, are faced with these difficulties. It is possible to overcome them only by introducing systematic sociological training at higher educational institutions and increasing the level of sociological knowledge of management personnel.

The decrees of the party and the government are directing the attention of both experienced workers and scientists toward the thorough study of the complex mechanism of management and the use of the results of scientific research in everyday organizational and management activity. When the results of sociological research are used not only as illustrative material, but also as a source of information for the making of important management decisions, as the starting point for the elaboration of the long-range directions of the development of the collective, the activity of sociologists can be recognized as effective and productive.

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[The following article was not translated by JPRS]

THE COUNTERPLAN IN THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING, pp 21-27

[By Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Mikhail Illarionovich Vovayko, senior research associate of the Sector of the Laws of the Development of Socialist Labor into Communist Labor of the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

PROBLEMS OF THE USE OF SOCIOLOGICAL INFORMATION IN PARTY WORK

Moscow SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA in Russian No 1, 1980 pp 28-33

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Vladislav Vasil'yevich Shinkarenko, consultant of the Journal VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS]

[Text] In recent years the number of concrete sociological studies, which have been used in the practice of party work, has increased appreciably, their methodological and methods level has risen. The decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, which indicated the need to redouble the attention to the study of public opinion, the CPSU decrees "On Measures to Further Develop the Social Sciences and to Enhance Their Role in the Building of Communism" and "On the Status of and Measures to Improve Party Political Information,"¹ as well as other party documents to a considerable extent promoted this.

In the CPSU Central Committee decree, "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work," which was adopted in April 1979, and in the materials of the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers the results of the political educational activity are summarized and the new prospects of the increase of the effectiveness of using sociological research in party work are outlined. In a report at the conference M. A. Suslov emphasized that "in its theoretical activity the party constantly relies on the research of Soviet social scientists."² In this connection the most important task of sociologists is "the thorough consideration of new social experience, the careful analysis of the vital needs of the material and spiritual progress of society."³ The ideological, theoretical and practical work of party organizations should be organized precisely on the basis of this information.

At present sociological research is being conducted everywhere: in Moscow and Leningrad, in the Ukraine and Belorussia, in the Urals and the Caucasus, in Central Asia and the Baltic republics, at the most diverse levels of party leadership--within republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city and rayon primary party organizations. Its themes embrace many urgent problems of the guiding role of the CPSU, ideological and educational work, the building of the party and others.

With the increase of the number of such studies, the improvement of their methodology and methods and the accumulation of the information thus obtained its use by party organizations for the purposes of the more successful solution of important political, economic and sociocultural problems, as well as for the theoretical generalization of the experience of building communism in our country is inevitably intensified.

At the same time this information for the present is still not being fully utilized. At times this happens owing to the fact that "the fear of openly raising for discussion urgent questions of our social life, the tendency to smooth over, to avoid unsolved problems and pressing issues, to gloss over the shortcomings and difficulties, which exist in real life,"⁴ are characteristic of some executives. The nonconformity of the level of some sociological studies to the requirements of practice owing to the inadequate skill of individual, publicly training sociologists, as well as the discreteness, incompleteness and incomparability of sociological information also have an effect. The latter phenomenon is well known to practical workers, it complicates the search for new data, which also has an adverse effect on their use.

Of course, it would be incorrect to present the matter as if all this information or a great portion of it is fragmentary and unsystematic. This cannot be so, because sociological studies are conducted according to a plan, under the direction of party organizations and, as a rule, on the most urgent questions of the building of communism.

However, the problem of the comparability of the results obtained in even one, and especially different studies, which have been conducted according to different methods in different party organizations, does exist. Meanwhile the party workers have an urgent need for the obtained materials to be comparable, and not just once, but repeatedly, as new data are gathered.

Great difficulties result from the imperfection of the forms in which the user receives the information. It is basically concentrated in odd monographs, collections, journals, pamphlets, dissertations, abstracts, reports and so on. Moreover, in printed publications the data of a concrete study are represented, as a rule, not fully, but only by that part of them, which interests the author, while they are generalized on the basis of the tasks which faced him.

The incompleteness of the information is not something incidental, which depends only on the subjective actions of individuals who for certain reasons or others do not want or are not able to process the information properly. This is an inevitable process at the stage of the primary gathering of scientific data in any field of science. During the age of the scientific and technical revolution it is being intensified, moreover, by the so-called information explosion, as a result of which the utilization ratio of information is decreasing with the simultaneous increase of the information flows.

The incompleteness of the obtained data is also governed by a number of specific causes of a scientific nature, which are connected with the difficulties of elaborating the programs, the set of tools, the methodology and methods of studies, with shortcomings in their planning and coordination, with certain difficulties with the publication of the results and others.

The solution of this problem should take into account all the enumerated factors. Here one of the most important conditions of the elimination of the incompleteness of the information is, in our opinion, its systematization and classification, which have been carried out on a single basis using computers. When implementing this suggestion serious problems of both a theoretical and methodological nature and a practical (technical) nature arise. However, the creation of such a system would make it possible: to order the already accumulated empirical information, thereby having ensured its preservation and further use; to create on the basis of modern electronic equipment a unified system of the storage and systematic, ordered accumulation of data; to improve the process of disseminating information among party workers; to create the basis for the elaboration of uniform standard methods of sociological studies, as well as their optimum planning and coordination.

One of the key problems of the systematization of data is the development of a set of concepts, which would serve as the basis of classification. These concepts should reflect and record the common traits among qualitatively different objects and the most diverse phenomena of social life. In our opinion, it is necessary to create such a system for the sociological research used in party work on the basis of the categories of the building of the party. However, as has been noted during the discussion of questions of the building of the party in the pages of the journal VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, in the use and interpretation here of many basic concepts "there is great inconsistency."⁵

The most important term, which in this connection needs a more exact definition as applied to sociological research, is the concept of information.⁶ Such a requirement is also dictated by the fact that the information system, which has been created on the basis of the data of the sociological research, which are used in party work, should function as a part of another, broader information system, for which the concept of information will also be more general.

Unfortunately, neither the theory nor the practice of concrete sociological research in party work has yet developed a definition which, on the one hand, is adequately complete and includes all the varieties of information being obtained and, on the other, indicates the connection of this information system with the more general system. At present, as a rule, either too general concepts ("information," "social information," "sociological information") or, on the contrary, too narrow concepts, which reflect one individual attribute of the object or another ("primary," "secondary," "processed information," "statistical data" and so forth), are being used.

The drawback of the mentioned general concepts is obvious. The term "sociological information" is nearly always used in the meaning "social information," and this latter term, as is known, signifies the knowledge, reports and data about the social form of the movement of matter and about all its other forms to the extent to which they are used by society and are drawn into the orbit of public life.⁷ This concept is so general that, except for its operational meaning, it loses all other practical meaning.

As to special concepts, they indicate certain different properties of the information or others, a knowledge of which is unquestionably necessary when developing the appropriate information system, but not one of them by virtue of the restriction of its content can be taken as the basis of this system. Moreover, the indicated special concepts establish, as a rule, only the form of the information, its source, the method of acquisition, and so forth and do not reveal its contents.

In the situation which has formed it seems promising to regard the information, which was obtained as a result of concrete sociological research in party work, first of all as political information.

Political information⁸ occupies a central place in the system of social information. In its content three levels are usually distinguished: data about facts, their explanation, generalization (or evaluation, motivation). There is also a more detailed classification, which makes it possible to distinguish the following levels: 1) reports on specific facts and events of political life; 2) the explanation of facts from party and class positions; 3) the generalization of data, the distinction of typical phenomena in one specific area or another of political life; 4) the analysis of the laws and stable trends in the political sphere; 5) a systematized, general view of the entire sphere of political life.⁹

Political information, of which concrete sociological research is one of the sources, embraces a wide range of questions of domestic and international life. It has a pronounced class, party orientation. Political information as such, that is, data which reflect phenomena of the political life of society, holds a central place in it. This sphere embraces first of all political relations--the relations between classes, nations and states; the political organization of society, as well as the activity of political parties, state and public organizations, political ideology.¹⁰

The diverse political, organizing and ideological work of the CPSU is reflected in the content of party information. Party information is a kind of nucleus of the political information circulating in our society. Structurally it is possible to distinguish in it the main directions of party work and further the themes of each of the directions, consolidated and detailed indicators of this work, which are then formalized for computer processing.

Methodologically the elaboration of such a question as the possibility of differentiating, of breaking down the main concepts of political information

into elementary information units and of translating them into computer language is of great interest. Being presented in figures, these data should as before retain their political content, but of a different level of generalization.

Summarizing what has been said, it is necessary to emphasize that political information: a) encompasses a quite wide range of questions, in order to reflect party work in all its diversity; b) has a content, which it is possible to use at all levels of sociological knowledge; c) under certain conditions permits formalization and coding for further computer processing.

Thus, in our opinion, it can be used as the basis in the computer-assisted systematization of information obtained as a result of sociological research which is intended for use in party work. The optimum functioning of such a unified information system will be ensured, if the analysis of each new data file is carried out: a) in conformity with the goals of the concrete sociological study, of which the new information is the result; b) with allowance made for the goals of other studies, which have already been conducted or are being planned after the acquisition of the new information; c) with an orientation toward the practical needs of party work. The solution of these problems is possible, in our opinion, on the condition that the systematized political information in its primary, and not its generalized form is inserted in the data bank.

The greatest difficulty here consists not in translating the results of a concrete sociological study into computer language, but in ensuring the storage of the data of a large number of sociological studies, which were performed at different times, in different party organizations and according to different programs and methods. Especially as such storage is not an end in itself. It makes sense only when it is possible to efficiently retrieve the information, and in the form in which it is required for the solution of some specific problem or another during party work. At the same time it is very likely that such an information system will be a part of a broader system of data on questions of party work, which have been obtained as a result of other studies, as well as through party and state channels, from the press, letters of workers and so on. Therefore, it is necessary for the sociological information to be able to be compared efficiently with the information stored in other parts of the general information system.

The present level of development of electronic equipment and the potentials of programming make it possible in practice to accomplish the development of such an information system. However, for computer processing, the information should be formally described beforehand, that is, presented in the forms of concepts, which are strictly specified according to content and volume and are interrelated logically, and then in the form of mathematical logic symbols.

The formalization of concepts is an important condition of the increase of the effectiveness of the use of sociological data. Nevertheless in practice some of the studies are attributed to this operation with some doubt,

seeing in it attempts to destroy the content of the information. Such views are untenable, especially when it is a matter of concrete sociological studies. The scientists working on this problem justly note that the basis of the formalized analysis of information is its content analysis from the standpoint of Marxism-Leninism, while the logic of the information retrieval system reflects the objective logic of the social process.¹¹

Of course, far from all the data used in party work can be formalized. Among the latter, in particular, is a significant portion of the verbal information, which is obtained at meetings, conferences, in the process of interpersonal contact and so on. However, on no account does this deny the possibility of and need for the use of computers in party work. Moreover, in the practice of party organizations experience has been gained in the conducting of concrete sociological studies on the basis of automated control systems, which makes it possible to increase the value and to raise the efficiency of use of the obtained results.¹²

Of course, the proposed approach does not automatically eliminate all the difficulties. The formalization of political information, while being possible in principle (and then to certain limits), in practice will require considerable efforts. The same thing can also be said about the development of standard methods for conducting the sociological studies which are used in party work. They should conform not only to the tasks of these studies, but also to the conditions of the functioning of the information system. Many other problems of both a theoretical and a practical order also arise.

The overcoming of the incompleteness of the information, its successful systematization and the development of the appropriate information system using computers can and should improve its use in the practice of party work. The solution of this problem will be a serious step in the direction of the further streamlining and systematization of the most important flows of party, and then political information. The latter is especially urgent, since, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the 24th CPSU Congress, "a state-wide automated data gathering and processing system has to be developed."¹³

Special information retrieval systems and unified information centers using computers are already being set up in a number of large party organizations of the country. Here, along with other information, the information obtained as a result of sociological research is being used.¹⁴ This experience merits, in our opinion, the closest attention. For the purposes of generalizing it, it would be desirable to hold an applied science conference with the participation of party workers, sociologists, researchers in the field of the building of the party, cybernetics specialists and so on. It would also be advisable to organize the comprehensive study of this problem by the forces of various scientific research institutes of both the humanities and technology. All this in the end would be conducive to the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress, the increase of the efficiency of the work of party organizations, and the realization of the principles set forth in the CPSU Central Committee decree, "On the

Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work," in which there are set as the main goal for sociological research "the thorough analysis of the spiritual life of society and the elaboration of scientifically sound recommendations on the further improvement of political educational activity."¹⁵

FOOTNOTES

1. See "Materialy XXV s'yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1976, p 73; "Ob ideologicheskoy rabote KPSS. Sbornik dokumentov" [On CPSU Ideological Work. A Collection of Documents], Moscow, 1977, pp 297-304, 457-470.
2. M. A. Suslov, "A Matter of the Entire Party. Report at the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers," PRAVDA, 17 October 1979.
3. Ibid.
4. "O dal'neyshem uluchshenii ideologicheskoy, politiko-vospitatel'noy rabote. Postanovleniye TsK KPSS" [On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work. CPSU Central Committee Decree], Moscow, 1979, p 5.
5. "On the Results of the Discussion of Questions of Building the Party," VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 3, 1972, p 44.
6. We agree that the concept of information "has not yet been strictly defined by anyone and by virtue of this is not generally recognized, and therefore any definition for the present will appear only as a hypothesis" (see A. D. Ursul, "Problema informatsii v sovremennoy nauke. Filosofskiye ocherki" [The Problem of Information in Modern Science. Philosophical Essays], Moscow, 1975, p 5).
7. See V. G. Afanas'yev, "Sotsial'naya informatsiya i upravleniye obshchestvom" [Social Information and the Management of Society], Moscow, 1975, p 39.
8. Researchers distinguish political information in the narrow and broad senses of the word. Reports on events and phenomena not only in the sphere of politics, but also in economics, culture and so on, that is, reports which are of political importance, belong to the latter (see VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 5, 1977, pp 76-77).
9. For more detail is V. G. Afanas'yev, Op. cit., p 360.
10. Ibid., pp 354-357.
11. See "Voprosy teorii i metodov ideologicheskoy raboty" [Problems of the Theory and Methods of Ideological Work], issue 2, Moscow, 1973, pp 80-81.

12. See V. P. Oshko, F. D. Kozhurin, E. K. Golovanov, "The Improvement of the Organization of Sociological Research Using Automated Control Systems," "Nauchnoye upravleniye obshchestvom" /The Scientific Management of Society/, issue 12, Moscow, 1978.
13. L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim kursom. Rech'i i stat'i" /By the Leninist Course. Speeches and Articles/, Vol 3, Moscow, 1973, p 269.
14. See V. V. Grishin, "O rabote Moskovskoy gorodskoy partiynoy organizatsii po osushchestvleniyu kompleksnogo podkhoda k vospitaniyu trudyashchikhsya v svete resheniy XXV s"yezda KPSS" /On the Work of the Moscow City Party Organization on Implementing the Comprehensive Approach to the Education of Workers in Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress/, Moscow, 1977, pp 45-47; V. V. Shcherbitskiy, "Ovladevat' leninskim stilem raboty" /Master the Leninist Style of Work/, Kiev, 1978, pp 66-68; "Partiynoye rukovodstvo--na uroven' sovremennykh trebovaniy. Iz opyta Leningradskoy partiynoy organizatsii" /Party Leadership to the Level of Present Requirements. From the Experience of the Leningrad Party Organization/, Leningrad, 1978, pp 316-317, 336-341, and others.
15. "O dal'neyshem uluchshenii ideologicheskoy, politiko-vospitatel'noy raboty," p 13.

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[The following articles were not translated by JPRS]

THE PLACE OF VALUE ORIENTATIONS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PERSONALITY
TYPOLOGY, pp 34-43

[By Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Valentina Gennad'yevna Alekseyeva,
senior research associate of the Sector of Philosophical Problems of the
Personality in Contemporary Society of the Institute of Philosophy
of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

ON THE QUESTION OF THE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE SOCIALIST TYPE OF
PERSONALITY, pp 44-51

[By Lyudmila Aleskandrovna Kiseleva, graduate student of the Institute of
Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

PROBLEMS OF THE FORMATION OF REASONABLE NEEDS FOR MATERIAL WEALTH (THE SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT)

Moscow SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA in Russian No 1, 1980 pp 52-59

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Lyudmila Nikolayevna Zhilina, senior research associate of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee, and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Vladimir Mikhaylovich Sokolov, docent of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] Speaking at the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers in October 1979, Politburo Member and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M. A. Suslov mentioned among the pressing and urgent problems facing the social sciences the formation of reasonable needs. "Our party cadres and practical workers of the sphere of education," he stressed, "expect from scientists well thought-out recommendations on ways to solve this important social problem."¹

The sociological aspect of the study of questions of the formation of needs presumes the establishment of the main methodological principles of the analysis of this process not only on the theoretical level, but also on the level of specific needs and the real forms of their satisfaction.

First of all let us specify the methodological starting point--the understanding of the essence of material needs and the complex nature of their functioning in human society. The point is not that it is difficult to distinguish material needs among the other needs of man. The needs for housing, for the continuation of the species and for books are material needs. However, in each specific case their content also has its own spiritual "fullness." By material needs there are understood, in essence, the needs for material wealth, which is called upon to guarantee economically the existence of the individual; in society they do not function by themselves, but as needs which serve other needs, particularly spiritual needs.

The historically established forms of spiritual culture are fixed in the things which are included in the context of social life. Things, the objects of daily life are the vehicles of the world of ideas, which "every

individual is forced from childhood to take into consideration much more circumspectly than the directly perceptible appearance of 'things' or situations -- the organic attractions, desires or needs of his own isolated body."²

The materially fixed spiritual culture of the human race appears before the individual as the thinking of preceding and current generations, which has been embodied (made objective) in objects perceived by the senses.

Therefore, when it is a matter of the reasonability of material needs, it is necessary to clearly realize that the internal structure of this phenomenon is not determined by the narrow material considerations of the individual, it reflects the essence of his spiritual life, his entire social and cultural development. Owing precisely to this material needs yield to regulation and control on the part of individual and public conscience.

This conclusion is of particular importance for concrete social research. The division of needs into material and spiritual needs completely meets the needs of general philosophical analysis, in the real process of consumption the conditionality of such a division should be taken into account and the interrelationship and interconversion of the material and the spiritual should be considered.

The reasonability of needs, including material needs, cannot be established by any quantitative means. A satisfactory approach to the solution of this problem can be found only by seeking qualitative criteria.

Reasonability, to all appearances, should include quite strict notions about "the necessary" and the "the extra necessary." The surveys conducted by the authors showed that the respondents apply the concept "necessity" to those needs, without the realization of which a person cannot function as an equal member of society. Therefore, the necessary needs include not only the "material minimum," which is calculated today by economists as the general standards of nutrition, the consumption of clothing, the standards of floor space, but a quite significant set of consumer benefits without which a person cannot exist as a sociobiological organism. The needs connected with contact, self-expression, the continuation of the species, mental development and so on also belong here.

According to K. Marx, there should be attributed to the necessary "the customarily necessary object of consumption,"³ which is recognized as such by the majority, and it is necessary to take into account that "... in a certain country, during a certain period... the group of these necessary vital means is a known value."⁴

In 1950 about 1,500 household refrigerators and 300 washing machines were produced in the USSR. At that time there was no mass demand for these things, their acquisition was considered a luxury, and not a necessity. With the expansion of the production of refrigerators and washing machines the demand for them also increased. At present our market is completely

saturated with these goods and, as sociological studies show, they have disappeared from the sphere of things which adjust the social behavior of the individual.

In the process of social development the public appraisal of the utility of one thing or another and, consequently, the level of the demand for it also change. Thus, in a 1968 study⁵ the consumer aims of school children and their parents toward a number of items, including a tape recorder, were compared. Among upper graders 41.5 percent included it among the important, necessary things; among parents there were only 1 percent who did. In 1978 30 percent of the adults surveyed now mentioned the tape recorder among the items which they want to buy first of all.⁶ They explained this aspiration by the fact that this item is necessary for the increase of the effectiveness of instruction and the overall development of family members. Even from this one example it is evident how sociocultural changes in society influence material requirements and personality orientation.

Thus, "the necessary" is not only an economic, but also a social and cultural standard, which regulates material needs. It is possible to acquire knowledge and information about the main quantitative and qualitative parameters of this standard only by constantly studying the system of evaluations, which has really and actually formed in the consciousness of the people and operates in the practice of their consumer behavior.

The mass consumer gets an idea of the socially significant standard of "the necessary," when information about the optimum models of personal consumption is brought to his attention. It is necessary to have an idea about the necessary in order not to replace it with the incidental, the unnecessary, and to construct a system of consumption in a considered and efficient manner. However, the attitude toward the necessary should not exceed the reasonable and be transformed into petty thrift, avarice and hoarding; although at the same time it should not have anything in common with extravagance.

The analysis of public opinion on material (in this case monetary) accumulation is of interest. According to the self-appraisals of those surveyed, in 1968 the tendency to reject hoarding in principle was clearly traced; moreover, hoarding was least of all characteristic of the group of respondents who at the same time had a high level of material security and education (only 11.7 percent of them responded that they have the desire and ability to save money).⁷

A 1976 study, which was conducted in Latvia, showed that among the rural population a considerable rate of growth of monetary savings was occurring and it was outstripping the rate of increase of monetary income.⁸ At present this process is intensifying. Obviously, there is a need to study carefully the causes of this phenomenon.

In the studies of 1968 the majority of those surveyed believed that, in principle, it is necessary to save up money for the purchase of expensive

items, the arrangement of vacation, tourist trips and so on, but not to do this by means of reducing necessary expenses to the detriment of the development of the individual. It is appropriate to recall the words of K. Marx: "The less you eat and drink, the fewer the books you buy, the less often you go to the theater, ... to cafes, the less you think, love, theorize, sing, draw, fence and so on, the more you */save/*, the */larger/* your treasure, which is not eaten away by either moth or worm--your */capital/*--becomes.... And you should save not only for your immediate sensual needs, for food and so on, but also for participation in general interests, for compassion, trust and so on; in all this you should display the greatest thrift...."⁹ Such value orientations in our society have basically been overcome. People are striving more and more to combine the satisfaction of material needs with full-fledged social development.

The reasonability of the needs of the individual under socialism is governed by the following factors:

the correlation of one's needs with the economic and social potentials of society;

the correlation of one's needs with one's personal labor contribution, with one's abilities, with the position that the individual holds in society;

the direction of needs toward the development of the spiritual and physical powers of a person.

The conformity of material needs to the requirements and values of the socialist way of life, to moral and cultural standards functions as the most important criterion of their reasonability.

The development of needs under socialism presumes first of all:

the elevation of needs, the deliberate broadening of the spiritual basis in the formation of needs, the development of a hierarchy of needs, which conforms to the general value principles of socialism;

the harmony of needs, the formation not of separate, even lofty needs, but of their system;

the formation of rationality in the satisfaction of needs, the conscious self-restraint of the individual in conformity with the specific conditions of life.

The control of the process of the formation and development of needs includes the monitoring of the conformity of the needs to both the specific contribution of the individual to social production and the socialist moral principles of consumption: the legal prosecution of the criminally punishable antisocial means of satisfying personal needs, the condemnation by public opinion of immoral ways of satisfying them.

Various sociological studies show that under socialism the interaction of the system of values and the system of cultural needs of the individual is displayed quite intrinsically and effectively. This is confirmed by the fact that among the values of life those surveyed put in first place a job which satisfies their needs for creativity and self-expression; the increase of the level of education holds first and second place, while material security holds third and fourth place.¹⁰ Data close to this were also obtained in our 1968 study, when 46 percent of all those surveyed and 53 percent of all engineering and technical personnel responded that for them first of all an interesting job, a high level of education, prestige, the respect of people and only after this material prosperity are signs of success in life.

A 1978 study made it possible to ascertain that the ability to rationally correlate one's own requirements with the real possibilities is characteristic of the majority of respondents. Among the majority of those surveyed the aspiration for things which are really attainable and determine the average standard of living is expressed intensively, the aspiration for things which have not become the social standard (are rare or expensive), is shown with restraint (see the table).

Availability of Durable Goods and the Aim at Acquiring Them,
Percent of Those Questioned

Name of items	Responses of those surveyed		
	I have	I do not have and do not intend to acquire	I would like to acquire, but do not have the means
Refrigerator	82.4	6.2	11.4
Washing machine	75.1	11.5	13.4
Black and white television	82.5	9.8	7.7
Sewing machine	67.3	16.9	15.8
Set of furniture	27.9	24.7	47.4
Subscription book editions	22.8	22.4	54.8
Radio-phonograph, tape recorder	59.0	15.8	25.2
Rugs	39.9	11.1	49.0
Passenger car	10.7	41.6	47.7
Gold adornments	34.2	33.9	31.9
Color television	9.0	40.6	50.4
Leather jacket	7.0	52.8	40.2

The aspiration to build a home library is unquestionably a positive process. A study of the reading interests of young people, which was conducted by staff members of the scientific center of the Higher Komsomol School attached to the Komsomol Central Committee, showed that the reading rate is connected with the number of books in one's personal library: of those having more than 100 books at home, 91.6 percent regularly read fiction, while among those who have no more than 10 books at their personal disposal, 51.8 percent were regular readers.

To the question: "On what would you spend money, if you received it in addition to your basic wage?" nearly 75 percent of the young people answered that they would buy a musical instrument, radio equipment, would go on a tour and so on; moreover, 15 percent did not have a quite definite opinion, the remaining 7 percent were oriented toward status items.

Consequently, on the whole the criterion of conformity to social requirements and values "works" effectively in reality. At the same time certain groups of people in some instances or others are not guided by them. Overstated needs, just like understated, undeveloped needs, can be assigned to unreasonable needs from the point of view of the social requirement of society and the optimum possibilities of the present stage of its development.

In our opinion, it makes sense to distinguish another significant criterion of the reasonability of material needs, which is connected with the principle of the naturalness of consumer behavior. To some extent this criterion is in conflict with the principle of conformity to the social requirements of society. Embodied in things and other material objects, in the forms of culture and in moral forms, collective thought dictates to the individual one style or another of consumer behavior and requires submission to the established standards. Without having an intrinsic culture, the individual is not able to find his orientation in this complex system of requirements, to oppose routine, the lack of demandingness and so on. In such a case the submission to social requirements can be transformed into conformism, imitation, lack of initiative. Only the dialectical unity of the principles of "conformity" and "naturalness" leads to the reasonable orientation of the individual in the sphere of consumption.

Being oriented toward public, collective or group opinion, the individual should retain the aptitude for independent decisions, the choice of the individual and independent style of consumption, which conforms to the intrinsic individual inclinations. Conspicuous consumption, the demonstration of one's consumer potentials for the purpose of arousing the envy of others, deliberately status consumption act as the antipodes of naturalness and, consequently, reasonability in material needs. In socialist society such forms of status-seeking behavior as the wearing of luxurious fanciful clothing, the abundance of gold adornments, splendid weddings in the merchant class tradition and so forth cannot be recognized as reasonable.

The generalization of the noted indications of unreasonability in consumption leads to the broader concepts "consumer psychology" and "consumer ideology."

By a consumer psychology there are usually meant "materialism," the worship of things, on the whole exaggerated attention to the consumer aspects of life. A consumer psychology often arises on the basis of low levels of culture and material prosperity. In this case a person with an inadequately developed level of culture replaces genuine achievements and values with their secondary attributes, for example, he strives for an abundance of furniture, expensive dishes, "prestigious" clothing.

Regular educational and cultural work, to all appearances, can countervail the development of a consumer psychology, since its components are not necessarily connected with the basic aims of the individual, with his moral fiber and attitude toward labor. But then it is more difficult to countervail a consumer ideology. Its essence consists in the main moral choice of the individual: to work himself or to live at the expense of the labor of others. To a great extent the action of the elemental mechanisms of redistribution, which create false images of success, is conducive to the development of a consumer ideology.

A consumer ideology transforms the value orientations of the individual and gives rise to principles which are foreign to socialism. Some differentiation of the phenomena of a consumer psychology and a consumer ideology is necessary. Whereas a consumer psychology can be gradually overcome by means of educational and cultural work, an uncompromising struggle should be waged against a consumer ideology, which is a system of views which do not conform to the standards of the socialist way of life.

A consumer psychology is not compatible with the very spirit of socialist social relations. And the cases of a consumer "object" orientation are not the rule, but the exception. But the lack of a fundamental link between socialism and a consumer psychology, which also determines the corresponding line of behavior of the individual, does not mean that it is overcome automatically.

Among the objective factors of the emergence of an "object" orientation are: residual influences of the psychology of the already overcome period of underconsumption, the escape of the sphere of personal consumption from the state of being static and immobile, the arrival of a period of intensive growth and the revival of needs.

The increasing standard of living, the increase of consumer demand and the great opportunities to meet it, which are being granted by the scientific and technical revolution under the conditions of mature socialism, can promote the occurrence of phenomena which do not correspond to the spirit of communist morals. The desire to surround oneself with "prestigious" things, the singling out of consumption among other values of life--especially if the aspiration to acquire is not backed by an orientation toward one's own productive labor--are fraught with the possibility of the development of an asocial model of the behavior of the individual.

At the same time it is socialist society which regulates the needs for material wealth effectively enough. When setting the prices for certain goods or others, the Soviet state proceeds from their social significance. Therefore, meat, milk, bread, many varieties of fish, as well as children's clothing and shoes, toys, medicines and cotton fabrics are sold in our country at less than the production cost and at constant prices. Enormous state grants are allocated for the construction and maintenance of housing and cultural institutions, the development of sports and so on. Moreover, and this is most important in the process of developing the proper

orientation in the sphere of consumption, the satisfaction not of any needs of a person, but of those which are conducive to the harmonious development of the individual, becomes the main goal of production only under socialism. The development of the socialist economy directly affects the formation of the structure of needs.

The development of the sphere of personal consumption is governed not only by production, but also by the principles of distribution, in which the culture, the ideals of society, the ideas about the customary forms of consumption and new features of the way of life are reflected. In other words, social and cultural factors influence the formation of the models of personal consumption even to a greater degree than directly economic factors.

In its attitude toward the sphere of consumption and toward the world of things, in its consumer orientations, requirements and expectations the public conscience may outstrip the level of development of production or, on the contrary, may demonstrate the force of the habits which formed at preceding stages of historical development.

The specific direction of behavior is governed not only by the aim of a person toward the acquisition of certain things or others, but first of all by his notions about the proper means of satisfying needs, about the admissibility or inadmissibility of the relations with society and with other people, which arise here. The formation of such notions and of the value orientations and modes of behavior, which correspond to them, takes place under the influence of factors which go beyond the sphere of consumption. High moral qualities are formed in the process of the active participation of a person in socially useful activity, the mastering of communist ideology and culture, under the influence of labor collectives, the family, friends and so on. Only in unity with all these factors, which act synchronously, does the increase of the level of material consumption have a positive influence of the development of the individual.

At the 25th CPSU Congress the need was especially emphasized "...for the increase of material means to be constantly accompanied by an increase of the ideological, moral and cultural level of the people. Otherwise we may get recurrences of the narrow-minded, petty bourgeois psychology."¹¹ The formation in the individual of a proper set of means of satisfying needs (a direction of behavior) is one of the most important tasks. This direction should comply with the lofty principles of communist morality. Practice and special studies show that there are still unsolved problems in this area. Thus, 67 percent of the surveyed upper graders when realizing their increased needs rely only on their parents; more than 50 percent of the parents expressed the desire to acquire for their children scarce, prestigious things to the detriment of the satisfaction of their own personal needs.

The inability or reluctance of adolescents to correlate their requirements with the real possibilities of the family and ill breeding in consumption lead to social infantilism, passivity in labor and social activity and a lack of personal responsibility.

The family, the school, the collective, cultural institutions, the media and means of propaganda and belles lettres function as the most important institutions of the cultivation of a reasonable orientation of the individual in the sphere of consumption. However, today the problem of providing these institutions with the necessary recommendations and methods faces the investigators of the problems of the formation of needs. As social experience shows, in forming personal needs so far we have relied more on the effect of objective socio-economic factors and have underestimated the importance of educational work on the formation of needs. For example, the pedagogical education of parents in practice does not touch upon these problems. But it is clear that the effect of the cultivation of the needs of the individual directly depends on whether purposeful educational influence was begun at an early age. Today it has been demonstrated that a child becomes familiar with the world first of all through things and the actions of an adult who knows how to use these things. The child masters the specifically human forms of realized interaction with the environment to the extent to which he learns to use things, they form his psyche. This occurs before a person masters language and speech. However, many parents do not know this.

But how many parents do not allow their youngsters to do anything, undermining at their basis the internal vigorous sources of the formation of needs "for a normal portion of labor" (Engels). All this affects the process of the formation of the future orientation of the individual both in the sphere of labor and in the sphere of consumption. One of the reasons for this is the lack of information.

Today the inclusion of sections on the theory of consumption and the practice of the consumer activity of the individual (in bourgeois and socialist societies) in school social science textbooks, in VUZ programs on philosophy, political economy and scientific communism, in the programs of instruction in the systems of political and economic education and the further training of personnel is quite legitimate.

It is impossible to underestimate the importance of culture when forming a reasonable orientation in the consumer activity of the individual. As "... the discovery, creation and satisfaction of the new needs evoked by society" take place, the cultivation "of all the qualities of a social person, his making as a person with as many rich qualities and contacts as possible" occur.¹² At the same time, Marx wrote, "... in order to avail oneself of a large number of things, a person should be capable of using them, that is, he should be a highly cultured person..."¹³

As some sociological data show, material prosperity and cultural growth develop in interconnection, but the formation of culture in its socially necessary completeness does not take place by itself. For example, in a 1978 study those surveyed characterized the cultural potential of their collectives as high (24.1 percent), average (39.5 percent) and low (36.4 percent). Of those surveyed 46 percent, that is, less than half, noted the high level of culture of their immediate supervisors, the remainder considered this level to be inadequately high.

Having a substantial influence on the development of needs by the appropriate offering of cultural goods and services is an important cultural task, which should be coordinated within the framework of the management of the economy, services and the educational system. So far these subsystems have fulfilled these tasks, having relations of traditional cooperation which does not ensure the necessary interrelationship. The imperfection of the methods of studying the real forms of cultural relations in different spheres of social life also hinders the process of the formation in reality of universal cultural forms. The fundamental analysis of the cultural contribution of the sphere of consumption to the development of society requires the redoubling of attention toward such problems as the role of cultural standards in the production of goods and services, in the formation of the requirements of consumers, the reflection of the cultural aspect of the consumer activity of the individual in the activity of the media and so forth.

The problems of cultivating reasonable needs requires a fundamental and creative discussion in the press, debates, theoretical and empirical research.

The examination of material needs in dialectical interrelationship with the system of social values is one of the conditions of the effective management of the sphere of consumption.

FOOTNOTES

1. M. A. Suslov, "Delo vseey partii" [A Matter of the Entire Party], Moscow, 1979, p 18.
2. E. V. Il'yenkov, "The Problem of the Ideal," VOPROSY FILOSOFII, No 6, 1979, pp 138-139.
3. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], Vol 24, p 455.
4. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch.," Vol 47, p 42.
5. The study was conducted by one of the authors of the article at metallurgical enterprises of Chelyabinsk (see L. N. Zhilina, N. T. Florova, "Problemy potrebleniya i vospitaniye lichnosti" [Problems of Consumption and the Education of the Individual], Moscow, 1969).
6. Here and below the materials of the All-Union Sociological Study "Moral Education in the Labor Collective," which was conducted by the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee, the Higher School of the Trade Union Movement attached to the AUCCTU, the Higher Komsomol School attached to the Komsomol Central Committee and the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, are used. The scientific directors of the study were Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Zh. T. Toshchenko and Candidate of Philosophical

Sciences V. F. Pravotorov. The head of the organizing group was Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. S. Kulagin, the head of the analysis group was Candidate of Philosophical Sciences L. N. Zhilina. The study covered 68 labor collectives in the Ukrainian, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian and Turkmen SSR's, the Tatarskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR's, Krasnoyarskiy, Primorskiy and Stavropol'skiy krais, Kemerovskaya, Murmanskaya and Tul'skaya oblasti. In all about 12,000 people were surveyed. The authors of the article were participants in this study.

7. See L. N. Zhilina, N. T. Florova, *Op. cit.*, p 64.
8. See "Rost blagosostoyaniya i dukhovnoy kul'tury zhiteley sela" [*The increase of the Well-Being and Spiritual Culture of Village Inhabitants*], Riga, 1979, pp 199-200.
9. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch.," Vol 42, pp 131, 132.
10. See, for example, S. N. Ikonnikova, V. T. Lisovskiy, "Molodezh' o sebe, o svoikh sverstnikakh" [*Young People About Themselves, About People of Their Own Age*], Leningrad, 1969, p 91.
11. "Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [*Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress*], Moscow, 1976, p 78.
12. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch.," Vol 46, Part 1, p 386.
13. *Ibid.*

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WAYS OF INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MILITARY AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Moscow SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA in Russian No 1, 1980 pp 60-66

/Article by Candidate of Military Sciences Nikolay Nikolayevich Yefimov, Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Yuriy Ivanovich Deryugin, Institute of Military History of the USSR Ministry of Defense/

/Text/ Military and patriotic education is an integral component of the ideological and political education of the Soviet people. The CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" plainly requires the redoubling of attention toward this question.¹ "The affirmation in the consciousness of the workers, first of all the young generation, of the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, of pride in the Soviet Union, in our homeland, and of the willingness to rise to the defense of the achievements of socialism was and remains one of the most important tasks of the party," L. I. Brezhnev noted at the 25th CPSU Congress.²

The main goal of military and patriotic education in our country is the purposeful formation among the Soviet people of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, a thorough understanding of the essence and content of Lenin's theory of the defense of the socialist homeland and the cultivation among them of lofty moral, political and psychological qualities. At the same time it sets as a goal the mastery of the military and technical knowledge which is necessary for fulfilling a sacred duty--the defense of the socialist homeland.

The comprehensive examination of the system of military and patriotic education of various categories of workers presumes the gathering and analysis of the appropriate sociological information. For this purpose a study was conducted among young people of call-up age of the city of Moscow and the oblast, students of Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, as well as in a number of military commissariats of the Baltic Military District. Moreover, servicemen of the initial period of service in some units and combined units, which are stationed in various regions of our country, were surveyed.³

During the study the status and effectiveness of the military and patriotic education of young people of call-up age and their training for service in the Armed Forces were investigated. The analysis of documents, incorporated observation, the distribution of questionnaires and interviewing were used to gather the data.

The system of military and patriotic education, like any integral system, has a specific organizational structure, a subject and an object of control.

The leadership of the Communist Party is the highest form of the management of the process of military and patriotic education in socialist society. Relying on Marxist-Leninist doctrine, the CPSU develops the theory of the educational process, determines its objectives and goals in conformity with the specific historical conditions, creates the conditions for the increase of the effectiveness of military and patriotic work and takes care of the broadening and improvement of its social, material and technical base.

Military and patriotic education is carried out by state and public organs (party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, military commissariats, DOSAAF, creative unions), commanders and political organs of the Armed Forces, the family, the school, higher educational institutions and the media. It is characteristic that along with the aggregate of public forms this system includes initial military training at the secondary school and the military training of students of higher educational institutions, lessons at the educational centers of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses and special courses at the military commissariats.

Thus, the system of military and patriotic education is distinguished by versatile, integrated organizational contacts and the close combination of state and public elements. The well-arranged centralized, comprehensive (day-to-day and long-range) planning of military and patriotic work and a high level of coordination of the efforts of all the organs and officials, who handle the process of military and patriotic education, are one of the most important conditions of the effective operation of this system.

At the same time our study showed that this condition is not always properly carried out in practical activity.

In particular, the problem of uniform criteria and indicators of the effectiveness of military and patriotic work remains unsolved. As the analysis shows, at present the set of these indicators is determined in different ways and often depends only on local conditions and possibilities and is not always closely interconnected with the main goals of the ideological and educational process. The lack of coordination of the various directions of education, sporadicness and spontaneity in the choice of the forms and methods of educational work are being observed. Inadequate attention is being devoted to the thematic diversity of measures, their persuasiveness and emotional richness in conformity with the increased needs and requirements of young people.

There are a large number of different forms and methods of military and patriotic education, which are diverse in their content. Many of them have a great effectiveness of influence, others do not yield the desired result and, before having time to thrive, disappear then and there; finally, with a change in different social and sociopsychological conditions the great effectiveness of the forms and methods can decrease sharply. In this connection it is necessary to examine a number of questions which are of both methodological and practical importance.

From the methodological point of view the determination of a general approach, which would make it possible to properly select and use one form or another of military and political education and would ensure its conformity to certain conditions and to the general and specific traits of a specific social group, is of great importance.

When using a system of forms and methods of education, it is necessary to take into account the emotional, rational and practical features. Here the greatest effectiveness is achieved if the indicated components are inseparably connected, united and sequential.

Studies show that the inadequate consideration of this factor leads to a decrease of the effectiveness of many useful, and even necessary forms of educational work. At the same time the unity of the components being examined by us does not rule out the possibility that under certain conditions one of them may predominate over the others.

In practical activity forms of education are used, the implementation of which requires considerable time, others are used once. As a rule, the former are of a systems nature. Take as an example the universities of the future serviceman, military patriotic associations, various kinds of public clubs and sections. They have a permanent body of students, programs of training and education, which are designed for a long period. The further development of such systems forms is becoming an objective necessity.

The forms of education can have an individual and a mass direction. Studies show that in recent years mass forms of education have been finding especially active application. Frequently this happens to the detriment of individual educational work. The results of the study made by us attest to the need to step up the latter. According to the data of the survey of young draftees of the city of Moscow and the oblast, 40 percent of them believe that the improvement of individual work with young people, especially at the place of residence, is an indispensable condition for increasing the effectiveness of military and patriotic education.

The forms of patriotic education can be divided into active and passive.

The active forms afford the individual a greater opportunity not only to use certain information, but also to express his own opinion, to compare and contrast different views and assessments, to develop under the influence of a positive guiding principle a uniform approach to the solution of various

questions. In a business-like discussion and debate of principle the individual convictions, the assessments of each young person and his views on certain facts of reality or others are polished, the collective as a whole is tempered, public opinion is formed.

For all the unmistakable merits of the passive forms and their enormous importance for military and patriotic work they have limited possibilities of "feedback." Unquestionably it is impossible to examine the active and passive forms in isolation of each other, they are united and yield the desired result only with their proper combination. However, on the basis of the known peculiarities of young people and such qualities of them as the aspiration for self-affirmation, resourcefulness and energeticness, particular attention should be devoted to the introduction of the active forms of military and patriotic education, which, as studies show, enjoy great popularity and are more effective. Their more extensive introduction in the practice of military and patriotic education was supported by 72.5 percent of the surveyed draftees at the military commissariats located on the territory of the Moscow, Belorussian and Baltic military districts.

At the same time the study attests to the inadequate attention toward these forms of education. A survey of soldiers of the initial period of service showed that before entering the Army only about 12 percent of the young people attended such measures as readers' conferences, Komsomol-youth debates and evenings on military and patriotic themes.

Information about the Armed Forces and military service plays an important role in military and patriotic education. As studies show, the main channels for receiving it are the contact of young people with parents, relatives and fellow workers, who have served in the Armed Forces, and talks with instructors of educational institutions and the administration of the enterprise (kolkhoz, sovkhoz).

Moreover, more than 40 percent of the draftees receive letters from the Army. This type of information is of great importance, since it reflects the opinions of the people who are directly involved in the very system of military organization. Here it should be borne in mind that along with adequate information, distorted information about military service, the army way of life and style of life, which are due to various causes of a subjective nature and the psychological qualities of the individual, is possible.

The publication on the pages of the press of letters of thanks of the command to the parents of servicemen with excellent results in military and political training and of reports from military units and the visit to them of young people of call-up age are of enormous importance for the formation of the correct ideas of young people about the Armed Forces.

Movies, radio and television are an important source of mass information about military service. About 50 percent of the surveyed draftees of the city of Moscow and the oblast stated this. Similar results were also

obtained in other regions of the country. At the same time the survey of young people of call-up age of the city of Moscow and the oblast showed that 24.5 percent of the young people regularly watch the television program "I Serve the Soviet Union" and 26 percent watch "The Feat." In our opinion, the urgent need has arisen to study the conditions of the origin of and the means of forming the interests of television viewers in military and patriotic problems. On the whole the mass information on the modern Armed Forces of today needs further improvement both on the level of the tightening up of its coordination and in the expansion of the system of forms and methods of information. We are often still faced with the inadequate spiritual and physical training of some young people for army and naval service merely owing to the fact that they did not acquire in due time correct ideas about the modern army and did not get themselves mentally prepared to overcome the difficulties.

The study of the attitude of young people toward service in the ranks of the Armed Forces is one of the most important tasks facing sociological science in the area of the study of the problems of military and patriotic education.

As the results of the study attest, about 60 percent of the young people of call-up age felt drawn to military service and, moreover, experienced this desire back in the school years. Of those surveyed, 34.2 percent understand well the social importance of military service, although they do not have a particular interest in studying military affairs. Only 4.3 percent stated that the learning of a military specialty does not attract them at all.

The examination of the dynamics of the change in the opinion on this question among young draftees of different ages is of some practical interest. For the purposes of making such an analysis the entire group of draftees was divided into age groups. The obtained results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Attitude of Young Draftees of Different Ages to Service in the Armed Forces Percent of Those Surveyed, N = 1,500

Answers of those surveyed	Age groups, years		
	18-19	20-21	over 21
I am joining the army with much interest, I aspired to this back in my school years	58.0	34.0	25.0
I personally do not have a particular interest in studying military affairs, although I understand the social significance, need and importance of military service	34.2	56.0	52.3
The study of military affairs does not attract me at all	4.3	8.0	12.7
Did not respond	3.5	2.0	10.0

The cited data show that the aspiration for and interest in military service, the understanding of its social significance, need and importance among young people of different ages are not the same. Whereas among young people 18-19 years old they are expressed more clearly (92 percent of those surveyed expressed a positive opinion on this question), in the age group over 21 the interest in service decreases slightly (only 13 percent of those surveyed stated that the study of military affairs does not attract them at all). The cause of this situation is, apparently, the high degree of development among this category of young people of life plans, which do not involve serving a fixed period. These qualitative changes should be taken into account in the practical activity of the military commissariats. In the system of military and patriotic education as a whole attention should be directed to the search for specific forms and methods of work among young people of older ages.

On the whole the attitude of young people toward military service is characterized by quite high indicators: 86.5 percent of the young people realize its social significance and need. Only 8 percent disapprove of the learning of military specialties. The studies made it possible to draw the conclusion that in military service itself young people see a wide range of opportunities for their own improvement as individuals (see Table 2).

Table 2

Expectations of Young Draftees From Forthcoming Service in
the Armed Forces, Percent of Those Surveyed, N = 1,600

In being drafted into the Soviet Army, do you consider it possible for yourself	Answers of those surveyed		
	Certainly	More yes than no	More no
To increase the level of your political training	66.7	30.3	3.0
To study military equipment well	77.7	20.4	1.9
To broaden your cultural outlook	58.7	21.6	19.7
To temper yourself morally and psychologically	69.1	21.0	9.9
To acquire skills in community work	39.5	40.2	20.3
To acquire good organizing skills	61.2	23.5	15.3
To receive good physical training	90.0	8.6	1.4

On the whole it can be considered that the overwhelming majority of young people link with military service the solution of many questions of importance to themselves. This once again confirms the opinion, which has formed among our people, that the Soviet Army and Navy are a fine school of education of young people.

In a study, which was conducted by the Scientific Research Problem Laboratory of the Communist Education of Young People and the Council for Military and Patriotic Education of Moscow State University, a close link was

established between the military training of students and their patriotic activity and value orientations. The students, who show greater progress in military subjects, have a higher level of patriotic activity. The high degree of correlation attests to the fact that the teaching of military disciplines not only provides students with military knowledge, but also is a most important factor of the formation of the personality of the student, his sociopolitical activeness and patriotic conviction.

Moreover, the results of the study showed that the level of patriotic activity and the corresponding value orientations among students, who served in the ranks of the Soviet Army before enrolling in a higher educational institution, is higher than among students, who had not served in the military. This should be taken into account in the organization of military and patriotic education. Students who have served in the Army and Navy should be recruited more extensively for participation in organizing work.

The attitude of young people toward military service is also expressed in their notions about the profession of a Soviet officer. As the results of the study attest, a young person who chooses this profession gives preference first of all to those values which express his personal idea and ideological convictions about fulfilling one's civic and military duty. This was indicated by 84.8 percent of those surveyed.

The analysis and generalization of the empirical material show that the social status of parents, as well as the factor of military service by the latter and their participation in World War II have a great influence on the choice by young people of the profession of an officer. According to the data of a questionnaire survey, the young people, the formation of whose occupational orientations takes place under the influence of parents who are employees (including servicemen), less readily give preference to the profession of an officer. About 60 percent of them responded negatively to the question in the questionnaire about the choice of the profession of an officer. Another thing is also characteristic: the parents or close relatives of 63 percent of those surveyed, who gave an affirmative answer, have comprehensive information about service, served themselves in peacetime or participated in World War II.

The still inadequate information of young people about the qualitative changes, which have occurred in the officers corps of the modern Armed Forces, is one of the factors having a negative influence on the type of vocational orientation, which we are examining. This was indicated by 36.8 percent of those surveyed.

Thus, in the system of military and patriotic education the diverse forms of the military vocational orientation of young people and the opportunities to acquaint them more extensively with the profession of an officer, especially with the qualitatively new characteristics of his labor, which arose under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution in military affairs, should be used more actively. In this respect the role of the youth military and patriotic schools, which are being set up at

military schools, in military units, educational organizations of DOSAAF, at schools of civil aviation, naval bases and ports, is great.

The specific features of military service require that more serious attention be devoted to the psychological preparation of young draftees. The system of military and patriotic education under current conditions should be conducive to the shortening of the period of adaptation of young people to the conditions of military service and their rapid "inclusion" in the military collective. The sooner the young serviceman gets into the strictly regulated rhythm of army life, the more actively he will try to seize the heights of military skill. This also concerns the problems of tightening up military discipline.

Back in 1925 M. V. Frunze in a speech at the conference of the Russian Kom-somol noted that the causes of the majority of disciplinary offenses in the army are explained first of all "by the abruptness of the transition from general civilian conditions to military life."⁴

The data of the conducted study attest that the notions of young draftees about potential difficulties are connected first of all with the observance of military discipline, with the need to obey (42.2 percent of those surveyed indicated this), with great physical stresses (20.8 percent), with the mastery of complex equipment (12.9 percent). Thus, there is a certain psychological anxiety of young people about the forthcoming difficulties and the specific conditions of army life. It is important to direct this anxiety in the necessary direction, by cultivating among draftees stable psychological aims at overcoming the difficulties and by instilling in young people such qualities as a sense of duty, the understanding of one's personal responsibility to society for the defense of the achievements of socialism, the willingness to obey an order, the requirements of military manuals and the oath.

The establishment of close contact between practical workers and researchers, who are engaged in studying the problem being examined by us, is the most important condition of the increase of the effectiveness of the entire system of military and patriotic education. In this connection attention should be directed to the fact that the question of the military and patriotic education and training of young people for service in the Armed Forces have still be inadequately studied.

The activity of sociologists, who are engaged in studying the problems of the influence of the family and the school on the process of military and patriotic education and the increase of its effectiveness at the secondary specialized and higher educational institutions of the country, requires considerable intensification.

The problem of organizing this work at the place of residence, especially with adolescents, whose education involves certain difficulties, merits a separate thorough study. In this respect it is especially important to devote attention to the study of the mechanism of the formation of informal

groups and to elaborate practical recommendations on the intensification of military and patriotic work in these surroundings.

The research work in the area of the moral, political and psychological preparation of young people for service in the Armed Forces, the formation of positive orientations and aims toward military service, the willingness of young people to bear its burdens and difficulties and the cultivation of great discipline and collectivism requires appreciable improvement and broadening.

It is also necessary to study more extensively the problems of elaborating military and patriotic themes in the cinema, on television and radio.

In scientific research activity more attention should be focused on the study of the conditions and the ways of increasing the effectiveness of the military and patriotic education of young people, the examination of the entire set of factors which influence the ideological educational process. In this connection the selection, placement and training of the organizers who perform this work are one of the important questions.

Under the conditions of the growing ideological confrontation of the two opposed social systems the intensification of scientific research activity in the area of the struggle against bourgeois ideology and the study of the role and place of the military and patriotic education of the rising generation in the solution of this important problem are of the greatest importance.

Military and patriotic education in its structure is distinguished by complexity and diversity. Its effectiveness to a considerable extent depends on the availability of the necessary sociological information on the trends, phenomena and processes taking place among young people. This places in the forefront the further development of sociological research and its coordination on a national scale. The problem of increasing the effectiveness of military and patriotic education can be solved only on a thorough scientific basis, with the extensive introduction of the practical recommendations which have been elaborated during the research.

FOOTNOTES

1. See "O dal'neyshem uluchshenii ideologicheskoy, politiko-vospitatel'noy raboty. Postanovleniye TsK KPSS ot 26 aprelya 1979 g." /On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work. Decree of the CPSU Central Committee of 26 April 1979/, Moscow, 1979, p 15.
2. "Materialy XXV s"ezda KPSS" /Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress/, Moscow, 1976, p 75.
3. The total size of the sample was more than 2,000 people.
4. M. V. Frunze, "Speech at the Russian Komsomol Conference on 17 June 1925," "Izbrannyye proizvedeniya" /Selected Works/, Vol 2, Moscow, 1957, p 386.

[The following articles were not translated by JPRS]

LENIN'S CODE OF LAWS AND FREEDOMS OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND ITS DEVELOPMENT
IN THE NEW USSR CONSTITUTION, pp 67-75

[By Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Viktor Mikhaylovich Chkhikvadze, chief of the Sector of Theoretical Problems of the Legal Status of the Individual of the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

THE PRODUCTION COLLECTIVE: MANAGEMENT, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
pp 76-83

[By Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Feliks Mikhaylovich Rudich]

APPLIED RESEARCH

FACTORS OF THE STABILIZATION OF THE PERSONNEL AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE OF THE BAYKAL-AMUR MAIN RAIL LINE

Moscow SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA in Russian No 1, 1980 pp 84-87

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences Sergey Nikolayevich Zhelezko, chief of a sector of the Institute of Economic Problems of the Comprehensive Development of the National Economy of Moscow]

[Text] The sociodemographic policy in the regions of new development involves the solution of two problems: the attraction of the necessary contingent of workers and the assurance of their adaptability. At present no serious difficulties are arising with the attraction of construction workers to BAM [Baykal-Amur Main Rail Line], on the contrary, tens of thousands of applications are being received from people wanting to take part in the construction project.¹ But the formation here of stable production collectives remains an urgent problem.

The factors of the formation of the labor force can be broken down into three groups. The first is connected with the daily living conditions of the construction workers, the second is connected with the forms and conditions of their recruitment, the third is connected with production conditions. When analyzing these factors we ranked them according to the degree of importance, using the methods which are applied when studying the motivation of labor activity.² The essence of the method reduces to the following: the rating given by the respondents to the factors of the formation of the labor force is compared with their answers to the question about the length of the proposed stay at BAM. The importance of each factor was determined by the closeness of the statistical interdependence of the rating of the factor and the proposed length of stay at BAM. In other words, if a worker is satisfied with his life at the construction project and does not intend to leave in the next five years, this is due to the factors which received his favorable rating. A negative attitude toward one of the factors in those cases, when the respondents intend to continue to participate in the construction, attests that the dissatisfaction with this factor does not significantly influence the overall positive rating of life on the route.

Comparison of the Importance of the Factors of the Formation of the Labor Force
at the BAM Construction Site

Factors of the stabilization of the labor force	Time of survey		
	Summer of 1975	Summer of 1976	
	Value of Index	Rank	Value of Index
A. At the project			
1. Wages	0.67	1	0.40
2. Working conditions	0.55	2	0.41
3. Relations with the administration	0.51	3	0.40
4. Job being performed	0.46	4	0.45
5. Organization of labor	0.38	5	0.19
6. Interrelations in the collective	0.10	11	0.17
B. Outside production			
7. Spending of free time	0.25	7	0.38
8. Supply with foodstuffs	0.23	8	0.27
9. Housing conditions	0.21	9	0.26
10. Natural and climatic conditions	0.12	10	0.06
11. Supply with industrial goods	0.07	12	0.15
12. Operation of public dining enterprises	0.02	13	0.34
13. Medical service	-0.04	14	0.36
14. Personal service	-0.21	16	0.37
15. Operation of children's institutions	--	--	0.12
C. Conditions of Recruitment of the Labor Force			
16. Information	0.23	6	0.38
17. Motives for coming	-0.11	15	0.27

The analysis of the responses to the question about the plans of the construction workers concerning the term of their stay at BAM made it possible to distinguish two groups of those surveyed: those who intend to work and live here for a long time (five years or more)⁴ and those who mentioned as the term of their stay at the construction project two or three years or less.

According to the data of a questionnaire survey in 1975 and a follow-up survey in 1976 an index of the importance of the rating of the individual factors of the formation of the labor force was calculated.⁵ The difference of the ratings on each of the factors between the groups of those satisfied and dissatisfied with life at the construction site of the route revealed the "weight" of this parameter in the indicated set of conditions of vital activity. Then ranked series of the factors of the formation of the labor force at the construction site were constructed.

In 1975 a shift of the most important factors into the production sphere was observed. In our opinion, this is explained by the fact that the builders of BAM during those years were interested first of all in questions connected with work under the specific conditions of the major new construction project. Moreover, great labor enthusiasm was one of the main reasons for the trailblazers to come to BAM. The most significant factors of living at BAM in the summer of 1975 were: wages, working conditions and relations with the administration (see the table). Personal and medical service, the motivation for coming to the route and the operation of public dining enterprises were unimportant as compared with the other conditions.

After a year the absolute values of the indices of importance decreased somewhat for the most important factors of the attachment of manpower, while for the majority of the other indicators of living and working conditions at BAM the value of the indices increased.

As a result the sequence of arrangement of the factors changed somewhat:⁶ the job being performed, the working conditions and the relations with the administration, the spending of free time and preliminary (before coming to the regions of the laying of the route) information about the conditions of vital activity. The supply with industrial goods, the operation of children's institutions and the natural and climatic conditions were rated as unimportant.

The fact that the factor "wages" moved to 3d-4th place, while the factor reflecting the content of labor ("the job being performed") was in 1st place, attracts attention; the factors "working conditions" and "relations with the administration" retained their importance for the construction workers, while "the organization of labor" and "interrelations in the collective" slipped to the lower part of the ranked series.

Among the factors characterizing the conditions of the daily life of those surveyed, in 1975 the spending of free time, the supply with foodstuffs and housing conditions had the greatest "weight."

After a year only the factor "the spending of free time" retained its leading position. In the value of the index "personal and medical service" and "the operation of public dining enterprises" approached it. In spite of the fact that the indices of such factors as "the supply with foodstuffs" and "housing conditions" increased, they shifted to 11th-12th place.

The analysis of the table makes it possible to draw the conclusion that in both 1975 and 1976 the factors connected with production had the greatest influence on the satisfaction with life of the builders of BAM. However, after a short period of time a tendency was noticed for the importance of two other groups of factors to increase, namely: the conditions of the recruitment of the labor force and nonproduction factors. During the year the importance of the production factors decreased by more than 5 percent, the importance of the nonproduction factors rose by more than 9 percent, while the importance of the conditions of the recruitment of the labor force increased by 12 percent. Thus, with the maintenance of the detected trend a substantial decrease of the influence of production factors on the satisfaction of the construction workers with their life at the construction project and, consequently, on the term of their stay in the BAM zone is being predicted.

Sociological studies at other major new construction projects confirm our conclusion that a few years after the start of the construction work the adaptability of potential migrants depends first of all on social and everyday conditions.⁷

Let us examine the set of factors of the formation of stable staffs, which was obtained on the basis of their rating by construction workers. Two matrices (according to the results of the surveys in 1975 and 1976) of the correlation coefficients for all the above-mentioned factors were calculated in order to solve this problem. The estimate of the closeness of the relationship between them was made using the Jule coefficient of associations (Q), which fluctuates over the range of +1 to -1.⁸

The analysis shows not only that the group of factors of the use of the labor force during this period was the most important, but also that nearly all the factors belonging to it were interconnected closely enough-- $Q \geq 0.7$. Consequently, we are dealing with a unique set of factors which have a complementary influence on the object. This attests that the above-examined ranking of the factors by importance does not make it possible to give a complete evaluation of their role in the formation of stable production collectives.

The factors characterizing the living conditions of the construction workers, given $Q \geq 0.7$, formed a chain, the links of which are: housing conditions--natural and climatic conditions--the supply with industrial goods--the supply with foodstuffs. These factors, although located in the lower half of the ranked series, owing to their interdependence in 1975 came out in 2d place according to the degree of influence on the formation of the labor force.

The factors of the use of the labor force and the group of nonproduction factors in their influence on the object had little interconnection. In other words, the construction workers approached differentially the rating of production and nonproduction conditions of life on the route. This is explained by the fact that during the first years of construction its participants treat the shortcomings in the social and everyday sphere with understanding. The construction workers virtually do not carry over the attitude toward it to the production sphere, and vice versa: the labor activity has little influence on the rating of the everyday living conditions at the construction project. Moreover, at the start of the construction the social and everyday problems are of a secondary, subordinate nature.

With time (and the more unsatisfactory things become in production and the slower the rate of development of the social infrastructure at the construction project is, the shorter this time interval is) a shift of the emphasis occurs and nonproduction factors begin to play a more and more important role in the attachment of personnel.

In 1976 the group of factors of the use of the labor force was also characterized by an interdependence, but a weaker one than before. Whereas in 1975 10 relations with $Q \geq 0.7$ were noted in this group, a year later the number of relations of the same strength decreased to six.

In the nonproduction sphere two chains of interdependent factors emerged. The first one is: the operation of public dining enterprises--medical service--personal service--the operation of children's institutions, the second is: the supply with industrial goods--the supply with foodstuffs.

In 1975 basically weak relations with $0.5 \leq Q \leq 0.59$ existed between the factors characterizing the living conditions of the construction workers. After a year the number of these relations did not change, but new ones with $Q \geq 0.6$ appeared in addition. Between the groups of production and nonproduction factors the number of relations increased more than twofold, reaching 12, while their importance increased somewhat.

As the term of stay of the construction workers at the route increases, the intensity of the interactions of the factors of the formation of a permanent contingent of workers does not lessen, but, on the contrary, increases. This once again confirms the conclusion: it is impossible to ensure a high adaptability of construction workers in a region of new development by increasing one or two indicators of the standard of living--it is necessary to create normal conditions for the satisfaction of all the basic needs of the workers.

Along with the improvement of the entire complex of conditions of vital activity the further development of the system of the recruitment and training of construction workers and the more effective and diversified operation of public organizations on the route with allowance made for the fact that the majority of construction workers of BAM are young people, are necessary.

FOOTNOTES

1. Of the BAM construction workers 60 percent are city residents. Among the young workers 55 percent have a secondary, secondary specialized or higher education; more than 90 percent of the men came here having a construction specialty.
2. See "Chelovek i yego rabota" [Man and His Work], Moscow, 1967, pp 78-79.
3. The rating of the factors found expression in the responses: "is suitable," "is not suitable." We proceeded from the assumption that if a worker intends to work and live at the construction site for a long time (five years or more), he can be considered to be satisfied with his life on the route. Thus, this indicator acted as a control indicator for the determination of the importance of a factor.
4. There are studies which confirm the great coincidence of the verbal and real migratory behavior of the respondents. For example, according to the results of surveys at the Kirovskiy zavod Association B. I. Maksimov established that the real length of service at a plant corresponds almost completely to the time which those who came here proposed to work. The greatest coincidence is characteristic for the period of approximately one to six years (see B. I. Maksimov, "The Industrial Enterprise as the Subject of Sociological Research," candidate dissertation abstract, Leningrad, 1974, p 82).
5. The questionnaire survey covered more than 500 people who are working on different sections of the road. The organization of the sociological study at BAM is covered in detail in our articles: see SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA, Nos 2 and 3, 1976.
6. The changes which occurred during the year are the consequence of two circumstance. The sample in the summer of 1975 was made up of 3,000 people. By the time the follow-up survey was conducted, the sampled population had decreased by more than 600 people due to workers who had quit. Some of them (about 50 percent) after quitting left the construction site. The other circumstance is connected with the fact that some changes in the ratings of the living conditions at BAM took place during this period among those who continued to work on the route.
7. See T. G. Gaponova, "The Formation of the Population in the Tyumen' North," SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA, No 2, 1976, p 64.
8. The significance of the obtained values of Q was verified using the criterion χ^2 (see "Rabochaya kniga sotsiologa" [Workbook of the Sociologist], Moscow, 1976, pp 192-195).

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THE MOTIVES OF RURAL POPULATION MIGRATION AND THEIR REGULATION (BASED ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE LOWER VOLGA REGION)

Moscow SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA in Russian No 1, 1980 pp 88-95

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[Text] In order to understand the nature of migration¹ it is important first of all to study the motives of migratory behavior, since objective and subjective factors, real living conditions, the needs and interests of migrants are reflected in them.

The motives of migration differ substantially depending on the migration flows (internal and external, between villages or between the village and the city and vice versa). The motives connected with being sent to a job,² with a transfer, call-up and organized recruitment, opportunities to increase wages, the management of a private farm and family ties are equally characteristic of the external migrants in the villages of both regions. Moreover, the motives connected with natural conditions are characteristic of those who have come to the villages of Saratovskaya Oblast, while the motives connected with the desire to live in one's native region and with a move to where one's parents live are characteristic in the Kalmyk ASSR.

The potential migrants from Saratovskaya Oblast most often link the proposed departure with the desire to return to the place of one's birth (to the former place of residence), family ties and the supply of goods. Along with the above-indicated motives the dissatisfaction with natural, housing and living conditions is characteristic of the external migrants from the Kalmyk ASSR (primarily representatives of the peoples of the Northern Caucasus).

In the case of internal migration to the villages of Saratovskaya Oblast from its urban areas there were most often indicated as the motives "on assignment after graduation from an educational institution" (45.6 percent) and "the desire to have better housing and living conditions" (26.3 percent), and the latter motive constitutes approximately equal proportions

among those who arrived in all the migration flows--internal and external, from rural and from urban areas. The migrants from rural areas as compared with the others more often cited motives connected with the opportunities to obtain an interesting job--15.3 percent, to increase their education and skills--13.8 percent and with transportation conditions--7.7 percent.

In Kalmyk there is a high proportion of migrants who were attracted by the opportunity to obtain an interesting job (especially among migrants from rural areas--28.3 percent), by higher wages (primarily from urban areas--20.5 percent), as well as who came through assignment, a transfer, call-up and organized recruitment (primarily from urban areas--22.8 percent). The motives connected with the opportunities to increase one's education were mentioned less frequently (3.8 percent--from rural areas), which was due to the extensive development of the system of boarding schools.

The potential migrants from villages to cities of the same region first of all mentioned motives for departure, which are connected with the opportunities to increase one's education and skills, cultural and everyday conditions (in Saratovskaya Oblast, moreover, with the conditions of communications and transportation, in the Kalmyk ASSR with housing and living conditions and the supply of goods). In both regions the most frequently encountered motive for the proposed move to other villages is the dissatisfaction with the content and conditions of work (50 percent of the potential migrants).

The comparison of the living conditions of the places left and settled in is also conducive to the identification of the motives and causes of migration. In the Kalmyk ASSR the expansion and intensive development of agricultural production, land reclamation and the specialization of farms are being carried out most rapidly, much new equipment is being put into operation. An allowance in the amount of 30 percent of the wage (for aridity) is available here. All this is attracting here the population from the Northern Caucasus Region, which is located nearby and is well-provided with labor. But the natural, housing and living conditions in Kalmykia are less favorable for the life of people than in Saratovskaya Oblast and in the Northern Caucasus Region, and therefore are repelling factors. Droughts, winds and sand storms are frequent in the region, which also creates difficulties in caring for domesticated livestock on the private plot. The amount of personal services per inhabitant in the villages of Kalmyk in 1975 was two-thirds as much as in Saratovskaya Oblast.

In the villages of Saratovskaya Oblast the living conditions as compared with the previous place of residence are rated as better by about half of those who came from rural areas (internal and external) and as worse by 15.4 percent of the internal migrants and 26.7 percent of the external migrants. Among those who came from rural areas 31.6 percent of the internal migrants and 66.7 percent of the external migrants rated them as worse. In accordance with the distribution of the ratings of the living conditions the composition of the migrants who settled down also differs: the

greatest portion is made up of emigrants from internal rural areas (42.9 percent), the smallest portion is made up of emigrants from external urban areas (9.9 percent).

In the villages of Kalmyk only 14.1 percent of the external migrants from rural areas rated the living conditions as worse (among the migrants from urban areas there are twofold more). The greatest portion of people who believe that the living conditions here are better is among the migrants from internal rural areas--35.8 percent.

For a more vivid revelation of the peculiarities of the influence of factors in connection with the differences in the intensity and success of migration six groups of villages were singled out, which are distinguished by the intensity, direction and proportion of migration in the average annual number of inhabitants of the village: I--with an influx of population and a negligible intensity of counter migrations; II--with an influx and a high intensity of counter migrations; III--stable with a high intensity of counter migrations; IV--stable with a negligible intensity of counter migrations; V--with an outflow and a high intensity of counter migrations; VI--with an outflow and a negligible intensity of counter migrations.³ The study showed that the same factors operate in all the groups of villages, but their combinations according to the strength and direction of influence determine the different intensity and success of the migration process. This is evident from the structure of the motives of migration (see Tables 1, 2) and from the combination of the satisfaction with the living conditions (see Table 3).

The working conditions, first of all the availability of vacancies and the more extensive choice of occupations, favorable sanitary and hygienic conditions of work, its better organization and schedule are strong attracting factors. This can be seen well from the example of the new specialized farms, which are attracting specialists of the most diverse specialties, young people, people of different nationalities. The proportion of those satisfied with the working conditions at them is the highest (84 percent in Saratovskaya Oblast and 88.5 percent in Kalmyk), here there are practically no motives for leaving, which are connected with them. And on the other hand, the working conditions, and first of all its schedule, act as a strong repelling factor: in group VI of the villages, where 44.1 percent of those surveyed are not satisfied with the working conditions, one migrant in four leaves precisely for this reason.

Today administrative and organizational measures play an important role in the attraction of the population to villages. From 12 to 26 percent of the newly arrived population came for motives connected with this factor (on assignment after studies, on assignment, because of a transfer, call-up, organized recruitment).

The relations in the collective concerning the distribution of jobs, equipment, wages and so on also act as a factor of migration. Dissatisfaction with them is observed more often in villages with an outflow and a high intensity of migration processes. Thus, in some villages the appropriate job

is not always made available for young specialists who have graduated from higher and secondary specialized educational institutions in economic management, while a number of positions are held by workers without the necessary education; in the assignment of workplaces family ties leave a perceptible mark; at times the system of the transfer of workers from certain workplaces to others is considerably limited, differences also exist in the wage system of newly arrived and local residents.

Table 1

Motives for Coming to the Villages of Saratovskaya Oblast
and the Kalmyk ASSR, Percent of Those Named

Motives for coming	Groups of villages*									
	Saratovskaya Oblast*					Kalmytskaya ASSR*				
	I	II	IV	V	VI	II	III	IV	V	
Working conditions	25.0	15.4	42.2	25.3	18.2	32.6	17.6	21.2	21.5	
Natural conditions	12.5	9.0	2.6	5.5	1.3	3.0	6.4	5.0	3.1	
Material conditions	26.7	24.4	18.4	28.1	28.6	28.1	8.0	6.3	27.7	
Cultural and everyday conditions	--	--	--	0.8	--	0.7	--	--	--	
Opportunity to increase education, skills	--	5.1	--	4.8	13.0	1.2	0.8	--	--	
Conditions of communications, conveyance	2.5	7.7	--	1.5	2.6	1.7	1.6	--	--	
Return to native regions	0.8	1.3	--	--	1.3	3.7	17.6	18.8	18.5	
Family ties	28.3	32.0	34.2	28.1	32.4	20.7	43.2	47.5	21.5	
Motives connected with structure of the population (sex, age, national and others)	--	1.3	--	--	--	1.7	0.8	--	3.1	
Other living conditions	4.2	3.8	2.6	5.9	2.6	4.6	4.0	1.2	4.6	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

* Among the studied villages of Saratovskaya Oblast none belonging to group III were found, while in the Kalmyk ASSR none belonging to groups I and VI were found.

The study showed that different elements of the material and general conditions of life have a different influence on the migration process. Wages in combination with working conditions are one of the strongest factors of the regulation of migration processes. Housing conditions also play a leading role. The proportion of apartments with amenities is higher in the villages of group I. Houses are being built with gas, a bath and private plots. Private houses and private plots are factors which check the migration of the population from villages, especially in villages of group IV, where about 90 percent of the families have large private plots, while the management of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses provides the workers well with fodder for livestock. The opportunity to have significant private plots and personal flocks of sheep is attracting settlers from the Dagestanskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR's to the villages of Kalmyk.

Table 2

**Motives for Leaving the Villages of Saratovskaya Oblast
and the Kalmyk ASSR, Percent of Those Names**

Motives for leaving	Groups of villages									
	Saratovskaya Oblast					Kalmytskaya ASSR				
	I	II	IV	V	VI	II	III	IV	V	
Working conditions	--	--	12.5	16.1	25.0	3.8	14.1	18.6	5.9	
Natural conditions	2.4	--	--	2.2	1.7	10.4	4.2	18.6	8.8	
Material conditions	19.5	20.0	--	15.1	11.7	16.0	26.8	20.9	32.4	
Cultural and everyday conditions	14.7	20.0	12.5	18.3	23.4	15.1	18.3	9.3	17.6	
Conditions for increasing education, skills	19.5	15.0	25.0	15.0	13.3	8.5	4.2	2.3	2.9	
Conditions of communications, conveyance	12.2	15.0	12.5	2.1	13.3	1.9	8.5	--	--	
Return to native regions	2.4	10.0	--	7.5	--	16.9	5.6	7.0	11.8	
Family ties	19.5	5.0	25.0	11.8	--	17.0	14.1	9.3	8.8	
Motives connected with the structure of the population (sex, age, national and others)	4.9	15.0	12.5	10.8	8.3	6.6	2.8	9.3	5.9	
Other living conditions	4.9	--	--	1.1	3.3	3.8	1.4	4.7	5.9	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Table 3

**Proportion of Inhabitants of Villages of Saratovskaya Oblast
and the Kalmyk ASSR, Who Are Dissatisfied With Living Conditions, Percent**

Living conditions	Groups of villages									
	Saratovskaya Oblast					Kalmytskaya ASSR				
	I	II	IV	V	VI	II	III	IV	V	
Housing conditions and services	22.1	42.0	14.1	37.6	37.6	29.3	19.4	31.2	18.0	
Operation of children's institutions	2.1	2.0	42.2	3.2	11.8	7.0	7.5	7.5	2.0	
Cultural and everyday conditions	12.6	46.0	60.0	40.8	73.1	36.9	50.5	59.1	36.0	
Natural conditions	8.4	4.0	1.6	--	3.2	34.4	15.0	48.4	52.0	
Opportunity to increase education, skills	28.4	18.0	32.8	28.0	48.4	28.0	34.4	19.4	64.0	
Working conditions	16.8	16.0	28.1	23.2	44.1	11.5	22.6	43.0	46.0	
Wages	29.5	24.0	15.6	33.6	43.0	21.7	21.5	34.4	48.0	

The increase of the demands on housing conditions is also significant. Wherever housing construction is being carried out extensively, but with inadequate quality, the intensity of counter migrations is high. The villages with an intensive outflow of the population, as a rule, are considerably inferior to other groups of villages in the provision of amenities.

The provision of children's institutions, which to a considerable extent affects the level of employment of the population, the organization of health care, the level and structure of the supply of goods are supplementary factors of migration.

The building of 10-year schools everywhere at the central farmsteads has reduced the migration of young people from rural areas after the eighth grade. In connection with the need for the education of children the families often migrate from the branches of farms to the central farmsteads. In Kalmyk the children of shepherds and the inhabitants of remote farms study at the boarding schools at the central farmsteads. But the lack or inadequate development of special education in the villages is promoting to a considerable extent the outflow of young people to the cities. The young people who go to study in the cities, even in specialties needed in the village, become accustomed to the urban way of life and often do not return.

An organized system of personnel training is conducive to the optimum attachment of young people. In villages of group I, as a rule, in addition to training at special educational institutions in farm management a system of personnel training has been developed locally, at their own academic production combines. For example, at the Luganskiy Sovkhoz it is possible to acquire the specialties of tractor driver, combine operator, driver, as well as construction worker. During the 10 months of training at the academic production combine the sovkhos pays the students a stipend. There is a close link here with the rural school, especially in the matter of on-the-job training. All this is promoting the attachment of personnel. Even during the harvest the sovkhos has begun to do without assistance from outside.

The attachment of rural young people to their native village largely depends on the activity of Komsomol organizations, but the Komsomol organization is not always active, assistance is not always given to it and it is answerable for the work in this direction.

The low level of cultural and everyday conditions is a repelling factor. Thus, in villages with an outflow of the population (group VI) the dissatisfaction with this factor is 73.1 percent, while in villages of group I it is only 12.6 percent. However, precisely it comes to the forefront among the main motives for leaving where the satisfaction with housing conditions and services and working conditions is quite high.

In connection with the fact that the condition of roads and transportation service in rural areas lags behind the urban level, on the whole it acts as a repelling factor. At the same time the unsatisfactory conditions of transportation often are a restrictive factor of the necessary and desirable migration from villages, since they complicate both the move itself and the contact of people after the move.

Family ties have a considerable influence on the motives of migration among both arriving and departing migrants. Often, being a concomitant of other factors, the motives for coming, which are governed by these ties, are displayed most in stable villages.

The disproportionate sex-age structure in the villages has become a strong factor of migration. Young people leave the villages at the highest rate for reasons which are connected with the opportunities to increase their education, the work schedule and cultural and everyday conditions, which is conducive to an increase of the proportion of older ages. This circumstance, as well as the disproportion of men and women, which arises as a result of different employment opportunities, in turn increase the intensity of migration and the outflow. Among the motives for leaving "the desire to live among young people," "the prospect of starting a family" and so on are beginning to predominate.

The analysis of migration motives shows that the development of production in villages, the increase of the need for manpower and administrative and organizational regulation are being inadequately supported by the improvement of working conditions and the assignment of workers in accordance with the aptitude for work and interests, by the improvement of cultural, everyday, housing and living conditions and so on, that is, by the purposeful creation of the predominance of attractive factors. Repelling factors, which act counter to administrative and organizational measures (even in combination with attractive pay, for example, in Kalmyk), are responsible for the great intensity and negative balance of the migration process. The latter are the worse in the combination of both strongly attractive and repelling factors, which gives rise to the temporariness of residence in villages and the frequent replacement of some advantages by others.

The intensity of the migratory interchange and the results of the redistribution of the population are closely connected with working conditions and the level of pay, the satisfaction of the population with them. The counteraction of these factors or the combination of their attractiveness with the repelling effect of housing conditions and services and cultural and everyday conditions governs its great intensity. The satisfaction with housing conditions and wages governs the quite significant stability of the population. The existence of attractive factors (good working conditions, housing, cultural and everyday conditions with the satisfaction with other conditions on an average level) ensures an influx of the population with a negligible intensity of counter migrations. When the working conditions, housing, cultural and everyday conditions act as repelling factors, an outflow of the population occurs with a negligible intensity of the migratory interchange.

The living conditions within villages and outside them have a different influence on the migration of different groups, since the contradictions causing migration are also governed by the social status of the potential migrants, their material security, state of health, the composition of the family and so on.

The motives for leaving, which are connected with getting an interesting job in one's specialty, with working and living conditions, with housing and transportation conditions and with opportunities to get married, predominate among women, as compared with men. The migrations of men are more often connected with the desire to have higher wages, as well as to find a job for their wives in their specialty. The motives, which are connected with the improvement of working conditions, with family ties and the opportunity to increase one's education and skills, are characteristic of workers; the motives, which are connected with cultural, everyday and housing conditions, the supply of goods, as well as natural conditions (in Kalmykia), are characteristic of specialists. With the increase of the level of the general and vocational education of migrants the proportions of the motives, which are connected with family ties and housing conditions, decrease and the opportunity to increase one's education and skills and the content of labor come to the forefront.

In all the groups of villages among the factors of migration the living conditions, and first of all the working conditions, play the main role. Many school graduates noted when being interviewed that in the village there are places of work, which correspond to their aptitude for work and their interests, but due to dissatisfaction with the conditions, and first of all the work schedule, they plan to leave.

From the point of view of the increase of the efficiency of the production of physical and spiritual wealth, as well as the comprehensive development of the personality of the worker it is important to achieve the most complete conformity between the aptitude for work, the personal interests of a person in one type of activity or another and the job being performed. The interviewing in the villages of Kalmyk and Saratovskaya Oblast showed that such a conformity so far has not been completely achieved, and the extents of the discrepancy between the mental and physical capabilities of the workers and the job being performed by them vary over a quite broad range (Table 4). As we see, the level of conformity of the job being performed to the general training of the labor force and the personal interests among the men in both regions as a whole is higher than among women.

The certain discrepancy between the level of development of manpower and the conditions of its functioning places in the forefront the question of the availability in a given area of workplaces which correspond more to the skills and specialty of the workers. In this connection the people, who indicated that the job being performed does not completely correspond to their aptitude for work, were asked the question: "Are there available in your village workplaces which correspond to a greater degree to your aptitude for work?" The analysis of the responses showed that the men in the Kalmyk ASSR have extensive opportunities to meet the need for the proper job. The problem of workplaces, which match the modern type of workers, is considerably more acute in Saratovskaya Oblast (see Table 5). In both regions the opportunities to choose workplaces for women in the villages are considerably less than for men, and, consequently, steps to

rationalize the employment of women are necessary, since the orientation toward permanent residence in the village is considerably greater among people, whose job corresponds to their aptitude for work and interests.

Table 4

Conformity of the Job Being Performed to the Level of Education,
Specialty, Skills and Personal Interests of Workers,
Percent of Those Surveyed

Contingent	Job being performed				
	Level of education	Specialty	Actual skills	Personal interests completely	not completely
Saratovskaya Oblast					
Men	82	66	81	58	22
Women	67.5	55	73.7	53.7	18.8
Kalmyk ASSR					
Men	71.4	85.7	71.4	57.1	28.6
Women	66.7	66.7	40.0	60	20

Table 5

Rating of Workplaces by Village Inhabitants in Conformity With
Their Aptitude for Work and Interests, Percent of Those Surveyed

Rating	Saratovskaya Oblast		Kalmytskaya ASSR	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
There are many such places	5.0	3.8	50	--
Such places exist	35.0	25.0	50	40
There are few such places	21.7	28.9	--	20
There are no such places	30.0	40.4	--	40
Hard to answer	8.3	1.9	--	--

The measures on regulating migration should be used differentially by groups of villages, in different combination--depending on the intensity of migration, the proportion of the influx or outflow in the number of inhabitants of the village and on the basis of the requirements of the demographic and social reproduction of the population. In villages with a large outflow of the population, influence on the entire complex of factors is required in order to reduce both the outflow and the intensity of migration. In order to check the outflow and to stimulate the influx of the population it is necessary first of all to improve working conditions, to increase the employment opportunities of women, to increase wages and to develop the system of vocational training. In order to increase the intensity of the migration process as a whole and to reduce the outflow of the population in villages with an outflow and a negligible intensity of migrations it is also important to develop means of communication and conveyance. In villages, which are stable for the increase of the influx of the population, it is

first of all necessary to broaden the structure of the workplaces and to introduce a shift system in work. Moreover, for both an influx and an reduction of the intensity of migration it is important to improve cultural and everyday conditions and the supply with goods. In order to increase the intensity of migration the structure of the workplaces and the system of personnel training, as well as transportation conditions should be improved.

For the most extensive attraction of migrants to villages with an influx of the population and a negligible intensity of migration it is necessary to improve in them even further the cultural and everyday conditions, the system of vocational training and the supply with goods. In villages with an influx of the population and a great intensity of counter migrations special attention should be devoted to housing, living, cultural and everyday conditions.

The analysis made of the migration of the population in the rural areas of the Lower Volga Region shows that the migration of the population should be influenced comprehensively by the improvement of living conditions. The solution of individual problems provides only a temporary impact in the regulation of migration and is responsible for its great intensity. The regulation should be differential, on the basis of the specific features of one or another area, village, group of the population. Both the internal factors of the region and the external factors of various regions interact, being a unified system. Therefore it is impossible to achieve the desired migration interchange by bringing pressure to bear on the population and the living conditions only in the region left or the region of desired settlement, it is necessary to bring pressure to bear simultaneously on two or more regions (centers of population, areas), which are being exchanged by the population, by comprehensive coordinated planning.

FOOTNOTES

1. The data of a sample survey in two regions of the Lower Volga Region, which are polar in the intensity of the migration processes in this region, are the basis for the article: the Kalmyk ASSR, where in 1975 in rural areas it was 1.5- to 1.9-fold greater than in the Lower Volga Region, and Saratovskaya Oblast, where its level is relatively low. The choice of the region was governed by the fact that in the Volga Region, a major industrial base and at the same time an important agricultural region, which occupies a central location in the country, the intensity of migration is the closest to the average for the RSFSR.

In Saratovskaya Oblast the survey was conducted in villages of Marksovskiy, Krasnopartizanskiy, Balashovskiy, Arkadaskiy and Krasnoarmeyskiy rayons, in Kalmyk it was conducted in villages of Yashkul'skiy, Chernozemel'skiy and Iki-Burul'skiy rayons. In all 16 villages were studied and about 1,000 people were surveyed. In both regions rayons with extreme indicators of migration were taken for the study. Further, the

centers of population were selected according to the intensity and the balance of migration; the choice of the families for the survey was made by mechanical selection according to accounting books, while the choice of respondents in the family was made by a random indicator (depending on the initials of the family members, whose age is 16 years or more), owing to which people of different ages and occupations, men and women and so on became a part of the sample.

2. Of the external migrants from urban areas, 25.6 percent came to the villages of Kalmyk via assignment after graduation from an educational institution. Such a flow of migration, which has been organized by the state, is equalizing the proportion of workers of mental labor in the different regions and is promoting the convergence of the Soviet nations in the portion of the intelligentsia from the indigenous nationality.
3. Villages, in which the intensity is more than 10 percent, are assigned to the villages with a great intensity of migration; villages, in which the balance is less than 1 percent of the average annual number of inhabitants of the village, are assigned to stable villages.

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[The following articles were not translated by JPRS]

ALCOHOLISM AND POSTERITY, pp 96 - 101

[By Doctor of Medical Sciences Vladimir Mikhaylovich Lupandin, head of the Department of Oligophrenia of the Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Psychiatry of the RSFSR Ministry of Health]

WOMAN--THE PRODUCTION LEADER: PROFESSIONAL AND EVERYDAY SITUATION, pp 102-107

[By Tat'yana Nikolayevna Sidorova, senior research association of the Sector for the study of Problems of Trade Union Activity Among Women of the Scientific Research Department of the Higher School of the Trade Union Movement of the AUCCTU]

THE USE OF FREE TIME BY FEMALE KOLKHOZ FARMERS, pp 108-110

[By Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor Stanislav Flegontovich Frolov, chief of the Sector of Labor Sociology and Social Planning of the Scientific Research Department of the Higher School of the Trade Union Movement of the AUCCTU, and candidate of Philosophical Sciences Galina Georgiyevna Markova, docent of the Chair of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy of Stavropol' Agricultural Institute]

FACTOR ANALYSIS OF THE LABOR AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY OF WORKERS, PP 111-115

[Article by Anatoliy Ignat'yevich Levko, senior research associate of the Sector of Applied Sociology of the Belorussian University imeni V.I. Lenin]

SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE PERSONNEL SERVICES OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES, pp 116-118

[By A.G. Antip'yev]

SOME RESULTS OF THE SURVEYS OF CSEPEL WORKERS, pp 119-121

[By Dierd Fukas, head of the Chair of Philosophy of the Budapest Conservatory]

SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ADVERTISING EFFECTIVENESS, pp 122-126

[By Candidate of Economic Sciences Mikhail Yakovlevich Ioffe, docent of the Chair of the Organization of Trade of Moscow Institute of the National Economy imeni G.V. Plekhanov, and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Vladimir Vasil'yevich Usov, chief of the Sector of Trade and Commodity Turnover of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Economics attached to RSFSR Gosplan]

THE STUDY OF THE FACTORS INFLUENCING BOOK PRODUCTION DEMAND, pp 127-128

[By Natal'ya Valentinovna Chernova, graduate student of the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

METHODS OF STUDYING THE BUDGET OF TIME OF WORKERS, pp 129-139

[By Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor Vasilii Dmitriyevich Patrushev, chief of the Sector of Budgets of Time of the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

THE MULTIPLE COMPARISONS METHOD, pp 140-149

[By Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Vladimir Il'ich Paniotto, senior research associate of the Department of Concrete Sociological Research of the Institute of Philosophy of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences]

ENSURING THE QUALITY OF INFORMATION IN ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ECONOMIC EDUCATION OF WORKERS, pp 150-154

[By Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Yevgeniy Petrovich Tavokin, chief of the Sector of Socio-Economic Planning of the Rossel'khozNOPTU Center of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture]

'SOCIAL 'INDICATORS MOVEMENT': PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS, pp 155-164

[By Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Gennadiy Semenovich Batygin, senior research associate of the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Aleksandr Georgiyevich Shchelkin, senior instructor of the Leningrad Institute of Electrical Engineering of Communications]

THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY OF ORTEGLANISM, pp 165-175

[By Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Aleksey Mikhaylovich Rutkevich, assistant lecturer of the Chair of the History of Foreign Philosophy of the Philosophy Faculty of Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov]

THE MAIN PROBLEMS AND CONCEPTS OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE IN THE FRG, pp 176-186

[By Yuriy Alekseyevich Zinevich, academician secretary of the Institute of the History of Natural Science and Technology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Valentina Gavrilovna Fedotova, senior research associate of the Sector of Methodological Problems of the Social Sciences of the Institute of Philosophy of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

IVAN KHADZHIYSKI--THE PIONEER OF MARXIST SOCIOLOGY IN BULGARIA, pp 187-197

[By Candidate of Historical Sciences Boris Semenovitch Arkhipov, editor in chief of the journal KOMMUNIST]

HISTORICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET LEGAL SCIENCE, pp 198-208

[By Candidate of Legal Sciences Igor' Andreyevich Isayev, senior instructor of the Chair of the History of State and Law of the All-Union Correspondence Institute of Jurisprudence]

COOPERATION OF USSR AND GDR SCIENTISTS IN PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY, pp 209-212

[Article by M.T. Iovchuk]

ANOTHER MEETING OF SOVIET AND AMERICAN SOCIOLOGISTS, pp 213-215

[Article by V.G. Andreyenkov]

SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTY WORK

Moscow SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA in Russian No 1, 1980 pp 215-218

[Article by A. G. Larionov]

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" it is emphasized that "ideological work should be raised to a higher qualitative level, which conforms to the requirements of mature socialism, to the new tasks of the building of communism," and special attention must "be devoted to the thorough and comprehensive study of public opinion and to sociological studies."¹ In Kurganskaya Oblast they have now become firmly established in the practice of party work, having overcome the distrust in them, which existed at first among some experienced workers.

The Laboratory of Concrete Sociological Research attached to the Kurganskaya Oblast Committee of the CPSU was set up back in 1955. Scientists of the higher educational institutions of Kurgan and Shadrinsk, experienced, ideologically trained workers of party and public organizations and ideological institutions became members of it. The laboratory was given the task of increasing the scientific level of the studies being conducted in the oblast. Their program and methods are examined without fail in the council of the laboratory. Meetings are convened as required, but no less often than once a month.

The study of the level of religiosity of the population of the village of Kamyshnoye of Pritobol'nyy Rayon and of the village of Krasnyy Yar of Shchuchanskiy Rayon, which was conducted on the basis of the methods developed by scientists of the higher educational institutions, is characteristic of the activity of the laboratory during its development. The recommendations on the improvement of atheistic propaganda were studied by all the party organizations of the oblast, these questions were discussed for the first time at the meetings of communists.

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1. "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work," KOMMUNIST, No 7, 1979, pp 13, 17.

The work of the sociological service convinced the party, soviet and economic aktiv more and more that without a scientific approach it is impossible to achieve an increase of the level of ideological work and the increase of the effectiveness of all its activity. Sociological studies began to be regarded as an important source of information on the effectiveness of various forms and methods of work with people and of the principles of the scientific approach to questions of ideological, educational and organizational work. The party committees began to rely more boldly on the results of sociological studies when preparing questions for discussion and working out ideological measures.

The council of the laboratory studied closely the experience of other oblasts in using sociological studies in party work, having organized a number of seminars, conferences and applied science conferences. The Applied Science Conference "Sociopsychological Problems of Increasing the Effectiveness of the Activity of Production Collectives," which was held jointly with the Institute of Psychology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was of great importance. Its recommendations were conducive to the introduction of sociological studies in the practice of the work of party organizations and economic organs.

This work was raised to a new, higher qualitative level in 1976, when the bureau of the oblast committee of the CPSU adopted the special decree "On the Status of and Measures to Improve the Planning of the Economic and Social Development of Labor Collectives." It analyzed the experience of the use of sociological studies by the oblast party organizations and called for the creation of a special oblast council, the tasks of which included:

the stimulation of the attention of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs toward questions of the comprehensive economic and social development of labor collectives;

the monitoring of the increase of the scientific level of the economic and social plans of the development of the labor collectives, cities and rayons of the oblast for the long-range future and of the conducting of sociological studies on urgent problems of socio-economic development and ideological work;

the coordination of sociological studies in labor collectives throughout the oblast as a whole, the use of their results in improving economic activity and increasing the level of ideological and educational work among the workers;

the training of specialists in applied sociology, the training of party, soviet and managerial workers and specialists in matters of the theory and practice of economic and social planning;

the regular generalization and popularization of the advanced know-how of drafting and implementing the plans of economic and social development of collectives, cities and rayons of the oblast, the conducting of sociological studies.

After the organization of the oblast council, the formation of similar public organs was begun on the rayon level. The system of rayon economic and social planning commissions, which were headed by the first secretaries of the rayon committees of the CPSU or the chairmen of the rayon soviet executive committees, showed its worth. Nonstaff sociological groups were set up in these commissions.

At present in the oblast special laboratories for conducting concrete studies are being organized at higher educational institutions. This work is being performed most actively at Kurgan Pedagogical Institute, the scientists of which for the first time in the oblast drafted plans of the social development of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The following fact attests to the great attention which party organizations began to devote to these problems: whereas in 1975 only 3 of the 23 party committees discussed in the bureaus the problems of improving the planning of the economic and social development of labor collectives and using sociological studies in ideological work, in 1976 there were already 18 of them.

As a result of all these measures during the 10th Five-Year Plan 80 percent of the collectives of industry, construction and transportation and 70 percent of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been working according to comprehensive plans. Economic and social planning in the oblast has gone beyond the collective. At present 19 rayon comprehensive plans of social development have been compiled and are being implemented. In the structure of each plan there is the section "The Improvement of the Forms and Means of Ideological and Educational Work," for the elaboration of which the results of sociological studies are used extensively.

At first the dissemination of sociological studies was checked by the lack of personnel. This problem was solved first of all through the system of party education. A department of organizers of sociological research, from which 180 people have graduated, was set up on the basis of the University of Marxism-Leninism. Enrollment in the department was carried out so that in every city and rayon there were five or six graduates of the university, who joined the sociological groups of the party committees. These sociologist-public workers jointly with scientists of the higher educational institutions of the city conducted a number of studies on problems of ideological work, the results of which were used in the activity of the party committees. In three years the propaganda and agitation department of the oblast committee of the CPSU organized 16 sociological studies for the investigation of various ideological problems, including the effectiveness of the system of Marxist-Leninist and economic education.

The data of sociological studies are used extensively in the practical work of the oblast committee of the CPSU. For example, a study which covered more than 1,000 people preceded the examination of the question "On the Work of the Belozerskiy Rayon Committee of the CPSU on Enlisting Executives, Specialists and the Rural Intelligentsia in the Ideological and Political Education of the Workers." It was found out that nearly 70 percent of the

chairmen of kolkhozes, directors of sovkhoses, department managers, chiefs of farms and brigade leaders take part in lecture, propaganda and agitation activity. They delivered two-thirds of all the lectures and reports, they are the main lecturers of the people's universities and head the schools of communist labor. At the same time the participation of the different categories of executives and specialists in educational work is far from identical, and especially that of middle-level managers. It is being checked by their low level of political and occupational training. It turned out that for the most part these executives do not have a secondary education. However, far from all of them are studying, although opportunities exist for this. The generalization of the results of the study made it possible to outline steps on the further enhancement of the role of specialists in educational work.

Many city committees and rayon committees of the CPSU have gained abundant experience in using sociological studies in the practice of party work. The study of the free time of the workers of the department of Sel'khoztekhnika of Belozerskiy Rayon is interesting in this respect. The questionnaire survey showed that many workers of this enterprise spend their free time purposelessly. During the month only 60 percent of those surveyed had gone to the movies and 20 percent had gone to concerts. All this adversely affected their sociopolitical and labor activeness. With allowance made for the results of the study ideological and educational work was stepped up at the enterprise and labor and leisure were better organized. The situation changed radically. The collective of the department of Sel'khoztekhnika began to deal more successfully with the plans, a large number of outstanding workers and people, who skillfully combine production affairs with public affairs, appeared in it. This collective now has the best sportsmen in the rayon. The amateur artistic work has been revived, violations of labor discipline have been eliminated. At present the rayon committee of the CPSU on the basis of this party organization is conducting seminars of agitators, political information officers and the heads of agitation collectives.

It should be emphasized that the results of the conducted studies were not only of local importance. They enabled the rayon committee of the CPSU to elaborate an entire system of measures on the improvement of ideological and educational work both in the labor collectives and at the place of residence. Questions of the improvement of skills and the training of workers and kolkhoz farmers, lessons with rationalizers, the visiting of exhibitions, the attendance of plays, the viewing and discussion of new movies, the holding of recreation evenings, the arrangement of celebrations in honor of outstanding workers, the celebration of anniversaries and initiation into the ranks of the workers and kolkhoz farmers began to be envisaged in the plans of work of the party organizations. Councils for the organization of the competition for the settlement and house of the exemplary way of life, as well as of the holidays of the village were set up at the place of residence.

At the major industrial enterprises of the oblast, which have more than 3,000 employees, sociological studies are now being conducted by staff workers or with their participation. They began to appear here for the first time in 1965. At present all these enterprises have sociological services.

The sociologists of the plant of wheeled tractors have gained interesting experience. They work in close contact with the party committee, which plans the themes of the sociological studies and determines the goals and forms for conducting them. Thus, the study of the activity of the party organization of one of the plant shops on increasing the production and sociopolitical activeness of the members of the collective made it possible to establish that here the peculiarities of the sociodemographic structure are not taken into account in the work on the unification of the collective and the creation in it of a favorable sociopsychological atmosphere. A decree of the party committee and an order of the plant director, in which measures on improving the work of the shop were outlined, were issued with allowance made for the recommendations of the sociologists. In the process of drafting the plan of the economic and social development of the collective the plant sociologists gathered and analyzed a large amount of economic and social information and conducted a series of studies to identify the factors which increase the labor and political activeness of the members of the labor collectives, the business and personality traits of the middle-level managers, and studies the structure of the nonworking time of the plant workers. On their initiative a lecture bureau for executives--"The Sociopsychological Aspects of the Management of the Labor Collective"--is in operation at the enterprise, while a faculty of sociopsychological knowledge is in operation at the people's university of technical and economic knowledge. The sociologists have elaborated methods of studying the sociopsychological climate, as well as compiled social certificates of the collectives of all the shops and divisions on this basis.

An interesting study of the sociopsychological aspects of the formation and management of the production collective was conducted at the Kurgan Machine Building Plant imeni V. I. Lenin. Here the business and personality traits of the executive, their influence on the solution of production problems, the selection and placement of personnel, the presence of creative elements in the labor of the workers, the culture and living conditions of the workers and the influence of these factors on the training of a goal-seeking, politically mature and spiritually developed collective were studied. The results of the studies were used in the practice of the work of the party committee and were the basis for the comprehensive plan of the economic and social development of the plant.

At present work is being carried out on uniting the efforts of the plant sociologists and the scientists of the higher educational institutions for the study of a number of urgent practical problems. Thus, the sociologists of the Kurganpribor Association jointly with staff members of the Kurgan Machine Building Plant are conducting a study on the theme "The Effectiveness of Management."

Thus, sociological studies have become a mighty lever of the search for effective forms of the ideological and educational work of party organizations, the drive for the increase of labor productivity and product quality and for the improvement of the organization of the leisure and relaxation of workers. Their role in the drafting of the comprehensive plans of ideological work of the party committees for the long-range future has especially increased. The data obtained as a result of sociological studies make it possible always to be well informed about events, to orient oneself better in a situation, to know the hopes and mood of the workers, to see the really urgent problems and to find the optimum ways to solve them.

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[The following articles were not translated by JPRS]

THE COORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC STUDIES OF THE PROBLEMS OF YOUNG PEOPLE,
pp 218-220

[By V.V. Bovkun and N.S. Sleptsov]

THE METHODS BACKING OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, pp 221-223

[By G.I. Saganenko and O.B. Bozhkov]

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF YOUTH, pp 223-225

[By V.A. Lukov]

INTERNATIONAL PHILOSOPHICAL SEMINAR 'YOUTH AND SOCIAL PROGRESS', pp 226-227

[By A.V. Kinsburaskiy]

THE FIRST ALL-UNION YOUNG SCIENTISTS' SCHOOL ON THE SCIENCE OF SCIENCE,
pp 227

[By V.G. Utkina]

SOCIOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE INSTITUTE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF SKILLS,
p 228

[By G.A. Bessonov]

THE EXPERIENCE OF WORK ON STABILIZING MARITAL RELATIONS, pp 228-229

[By Sh. K. Kusainov]

THE DISCUSSION OF THE MATERIALS OF 'SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA' ON
PROBLEMS OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATIONAL WORK, pp 229-230

SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTION, pp 231-232

[Review by A.A. Myasnikov of the book "Sotsial'nyye problemy proizvodstva"
(Social Problems of Production) edited by V.G. Podmarkov, Moscow, "Mysl'",
1979, 292 pages]

SOCIOLOGICAL INFORMATION, pp 233-235

[Review by A.G. Kuznetsov of the book "Sotsiologicheskaya informatsiya"
(Sociological Information) by G.I. Saganenko, Leningrad, 1979, 144 pages]

MEASUREMENT RELIABILITY IN THE SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY, pp 235-237

[Review by E.P. Andreyev and Ye.L. Shrayber of the book "O nadezhdnosti
izmereniya v sotsiologicheskoy issledovanii" (On Measurement Reliability in
the Sociological Study) by B.Z. Doktorov, Leningrad, "Nauka", 1979, 120 pages]

THE USSR CONSTITUTION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORY OF POLITICAL RIGHTS

Moscow SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA in Russian No 1, 1980 pp 237-239

[Review by V. P. Kazimirschuk and Ye. V. Kumanin of the book "Konstitutsiya SSSR i razvitiye politiko-pravovoy teorii" (The USSR Constitution and the Development of the Theory of Political Rights) by D. A. Kerimov, Moscow, "Mysl'", 1979, 244 pages]

[Text] The new USSR Constitution is "a mighty stimulus for the further improvement of the entire system of sociopolitical relations."¹ In determining its prospects the science of state and law, which uses sociological research extensively and productively for this purpose, is called upon to play an important role. The integrative approach in perceiving state and legal phenomena is categorically defended in the work being reviewed. The author opposes any attempts to "cut off" jurisprudence--in the name of its "purity"--from the influence of other sciences, including sociology, showing that the overcoming of the many theoretical difficulties in the modern theory of state and law is possible first of all by the more comprehensive "sociologization" of legal thought.

The inspiration of the work lies in the revelation of the influence of the new USSR Constitution on the theory and practice of state and law and in the establishment of the importance of the sociological approach for the study of the problems of political rights of mature socialism. This presumes, on the one hand, the demonstration of the social dependence of political and legal institutions and, on the other, the revelation of the active role of the law. The search for the optimum forms of the legal regulation of social relations requires the identification of the factors and methods, which ensure the possibilities and conditions of such regulation. The importance of the legal guarantee of the functioning of the economic mechanism, the political system and the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens should especially be emphasized.

1. M. A. Suslov, "A Matter of the Entire Party," PRAVDA, 17 October 1979.

D. A. Kerimov is correct when he asserts that although the study of the normative attributes of the law, its structural features and the forms and methods of processing legal material is an important and necessary aspect of the study, this is insufficient for revealing the genesis, functioning and development of political and legal institutions. The standards of the law and its formal attributes are filled with a real content to the extent to which they are implemented during the exercise of rights and the observance of duties by the subjects of social relations.

In this connection the fundamental problems of social and political rights theory, including questions of the further development of socialist democracy, the political system of mature socialism, the constitutional conditions of the increase of the sociopolitical activity of the individual, the purposeful exercise of the law as a means of state control and so on, are analyzed in the book.

The study of these problems is carried out in the monograph in close unity with the elaboration of a number of questions of the scientific methodology of studying state and legal institutions as components of the socio-economic system of the mature socialist society. The author proceeds from the fact that under present conditions sociological research, which makes it possible to obtain objective information, including of a legal nature, is acquiring greater and greater importance for the humanities. The opportunities to manage social processes not only on the macrolevel, but also on the microlevel are thereby increased (pp 180-181).

Having set himself the task to identify the main aspects of the most important political, state and legal institutions of the mature socialist society, the author comes to the conclusion: the building of theoretical models, which adequately reflect the essential features of the political system, is possible only in the framework of a uniform political science. The importance of the interaction of social, natural and technical disciplines in studying state and law is emphasized in the work. Jurisprudence, while experiencing the influence of all the main factors, phenomena and processes of social existence, at the same time plays the most important role in the matter of managing social processes and regulating relations in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres of the life of society. It is for this reason that state and law require both a systems and a comprehensive study by the methods and means of various sciences.

The study made by the author of modern problems of political and legal development and the role of the new USSR Constitution in this process is productive. A number of theoretically and practically interesting and important conclusions are formulated in the monograph. Thus, the idea of the need to elaborate a general theoretical concept of socialist legislation is substantiated.

Its creation presumes, in the author's opinion, first of all the analysis of the process of the emergence of legal standards in integral unity with its main components: knowledge, activity and result. The enumerated

elements constitute a complete cycle of legislation, after which similar cycles, which form in their entirety the system of the legislative process, follow on a qualitatively new level (p 199). The main stages of this process are: the reflection and analysis of one sphere or another of objective reality in the legislative consciousness; the transition from the legislative consciousness to objectively prevailing legal standards; the latter acts as the immediate social result of legislative activity.

Considerable attention is devoted in the work to a very important, but so far poorly studied problem--the role of cognition in the course of legislation. Interpreting it as a special kind of social cognition, D. A. Kerimov singles out the following specific traits of this process: the dialectic combination in it of three different types (or levels) of consciousness: everyday, practical and theoretical; the collective nature of legislation; the ability to project social relations (the anticipatory reflection of reality) (pp 207-211).

The sociological orientation of the book being reviewed was also expressed in the author's substantiation of the need for a broad understanding of law, its interpretation not only as a legal category, but also as a complex political, ethical, cultural and sociopsychological phenomenon. This is manifested both in the system of standards of the law and in legal policy, legal principles, in the process of the formation of law and legislation, in the implementation of the standards of the law, in legality and law and order (pp 164-175).

For all the merits of the book not everything in it turned out to be equally successful. Thus, in our opinion, the author should have devoted more attention to the sociological analysis of some of the problems raised, which would have made it possible to outline new ways to solve them. For example, when analyzing legislative cognition it should have been shown, precisely which social factors are responsible for the high level of legislative activity itself. The maximum utilization of positive, favorable factors and, on the contrary, the identification and elimination of the negative ones would be conducive to the dynamic formation of effective legal standards.

It seems that in a number of sections of his book D. A. Kerimov could have drawn more completely and extensively on the already accumulated empirical material and could have shown how to better use the sociological set of tools and where, especially as he was himself the director of and a participant in many comprehensive social and legal studies, which have been conducted in recent times in various regions of the country. This would have made his polemics with opponents on urgent problems of modern jurisprudence more persuasive.

On the whole the new book of D. A. Kerimov is a serious and multi-aspectual study of problems of political rights, which have been taken in the context of the real practice of constitutional law, it attests to the need for the further development of the general theory of law as a component of the vast body of knowledge, which is the basis for the scientific management of socialist society.

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[The following articles were not translated by JPRS]

MODERN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY IN THE WEST, pp 239-242

[Review by I.S. Kon and V.P. Trusov of the book "Sovremennaya sotsial'naya psikhologiya na Zapade (teoreticheskiye napravleniya)" (Modern Social Psychology in the West (Theoretical Trends)) by G.M. Andreyeva, N.N. Bogomolova, L.A. Petrovskaya, Moscow, Izdatel'stvo MGU, 1978, 269 pages]

MARXIST DIALECTICS AND ITS MODERN OPPONENTS, pp 243-244

[Review by S.P. Dudel' of the book "Marksistskaya dialektika i yeye sovremennyye protivniki" (Marxist Dialectics and Its Modern Opponents) by V.E. Kozlovskiy, Moscow, "Mysl'", 1978, 248 pages]

BULGARIAN SOCIOLOGICAL JOURNAL, p 244

[Review by A.V. Sosnovskiy of BOLGARSKIY SOTSIOLOGICHESKIY ZHURNAL, No 1, 1978, 201 pages]

FORECASTING THE SOCIAL NEEDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE, p 245

[Review by M.V. Pokrovskaya of the book "Prognozirovaniye sotsial'nykh potrebnosti molodezhi: opyt sotsiologicheskogo issledovaniya" (Forecasting the Social Needs of Young People" The Experience of a Sociological Study), Moscow, "Nauka", 1978, 207 pages]

PLANNING OF THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF A SECTOR OF INDUSTRY, p 246

[Review by O.V. Smirnov and Z.A. Udris of the book "Planirovaniye sotsial'nogo razvitiya otrasli promyshlennosti" (The Planning of the Social Development of a Sector of Industry) edited by D.A. Kerimov, Moscow, Profizdat, 1979, 224 pages]

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[Review by Yu. A. Demchenko of the book "Dialektika truda pri sotsializme" (Dialectics of Labor Under Socialism) by N.I. Alekseyev, Moscow, Politizdat, 1979, 150 pages]

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[Review by I.N. Staroverov of the book "Rost blagosostoyaniya i dukhovnoy kul'tury zhiteley sela" (The Increase of the Well-Being and Spiritual Culture of Village Inhabitants), I.A. Anderson, editor in chief, Riga, "Liyasma", 1979, 398 pages]

MATERIAL AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE SOCIALIST WAY OF LIFE, p 248

[Review by G.V. Papoyan of the book "Material'no-veshchnaya sreda i sotsialisticheskiy obraz zhizni" (The Material and Physical Environment and the Socialist Way of Life) by I.I. Travin, Leningrad, "Nauka", 1979, 117 pages]

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